

State charges Demjanjuk with Nazi war crimes

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yosef Harish yesterday released the State of Israel's indictment of John Demjanjuk for his alleged role in the deaths of about 850,000 Jews at the Treblinka camp during World War II. The document, 17 pages in Hebrew, 26 in English translation, ends with a request to the Jerusalem District Court that Demjanjuk be held in custody until completion of the proceedings against him. Demjanjuk has been in custody since his extradition from the U.S. last February. The request is signed by Attorney Yona Blattman, who is the chief prosecutor when hearings start, probably in early 1987.

The indictment's 13 sections, which in turn are divided into numbered subsections, bear such headings as: The Death Camps of Operation Reinhardt; The SS Training Camp at Trawniki; The Death Area (Treblinka); Murder and Torture of Jews in the Work Parties; and The Cursed Part in the Mass Murder of the Gas Chambers.

Finally a brief section outlines the provisions of the law under which Demjanjuk is accused. This is followed by a list of 53 witnesses from Israel (25), Poland (11), Germany (11), Belgium (1) and U.S. (13).

Asterisks alongside the names of Israeli witnesses draw attention to a footnote: "These witnesses will, *inter alia*, the statements of late Abraham Goldfarb, Eugenowski, Abraham Lindwasser, Georg Rajkowski, and reports on photo identifications conducted with them."

Statements by witnesses no longer are not, under normal rules of evidence, acceptable to most courts. In this case they fall under section 15 of the 1950 Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law. A portion of the law was given to reporters with the indictment.

The section reads: "(a) In an act for an offence under this law, court may deviate from the rules of evidence if it is satisfied that this promotes the ascertainment of truth and the just handling of the case."

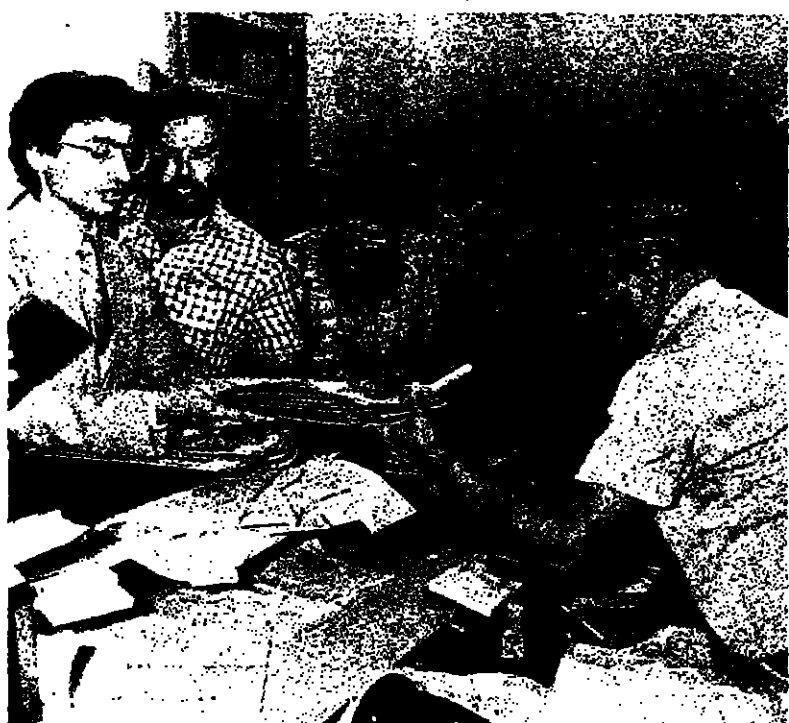
Whenever the court decides to deviate, under subsection (a), the rules of evidence, it shall also record the reasons which justify its decision."

Justice Ministry officials expected to *The Jerusalem Post* that in the case of Adolf Eichmann was here, this section was used to the submission of evidence by the prosecution.

Indictment makes hair-raising even to those well-versed with the facts of the case.

tion Reinhardt was the code name given to the annihilation of Polish Jewry in the assassination of Rudolf Heydrich, head of the Security Main Office (SMO), by the Czech underground in 1942. Four months before his speaking at the Wannsee conference, Heydrich had outlined the "Final Solution" for the Jews.

At that time, Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, appointed Globocnik to take charge of the annihilation of Polish Jewry.



Eli Gabai of the State Prosecutor's Office presents the charge sheet against suspected Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk yesterday to the clerk at the Jerusalem District Court. (Rahamim Israel)

Angry mourners at Azran funeral

By LIORA MORIEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON. — A force of some 100 policemen had difficulty containing 2,000 irate mourners at the funeral here yesterday afternoon of Haim Azran, 32, who was knifed to death in the Gaza market on Saturday.

The security measures were taken following Sunday's incident at the ceremony naming a central square in town in honor of Moroccan King Hassan's father, the late Mohammed V, in which supporters of Meir Kahane's Kach movement and the Tefila party drowned out speeches by Prime Minister Peres and Ashkelon Mayor Eli Dayan.

Many were still angry at Dayan, whom they blamed for the delay in burying Azran. Residents had been informed on Sunday that the funeral would take place that afternoon, but

the police then asked for an autopsy on the body.

But the mayor was booed and harassed by the crowd when he arrived at the southern cemetery yesterday.

"Why did he come? What's he looking for here? Is this respect for the dead? When I went to work this morning, my Arab co-workers asked why the funeral was postponed. How come they understand and the mayor does not?" one mourner asked.

Another said: "If Peres would have come here yesterday and eulogized the dead man, and then delivered his speech at the square — that would have prevented the chaos now."

Azran's uncle told *The Jerusalem Post* that he and many other relatives (Continued on back page)

Nurses quit posts

Jerusalem Post Staff

The country's hospital nurses last night abandoned all but the most critical departments from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., after walking out of wage negotiations with government and Histadrut officials.

The nurses, who said they were "exasperated" by the lack of flexibility of Treasury negotiators, gave the hospitals only two hours notice to prepare for the limited strike. The nurses have not said whether they will participate in today's scheduled

round of negotiations.

This is the fourth walkout by hospital nurses in the last 10 days.

Off-duty doctors were called in late last night to care for the patients in the abandoned wards, many of whom had undergone surgery.

Health Ministry director-general Dan Michaeli said that the ministry is considering evacuating the patients from the hospitals. "We can't endanger the patients by exposing them to these sudden and irresponsible actions of the nurses," he said.

Egyptians urge Arab dialogue with Israel

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — Egypt urged Arab states yesterday to open a dialogue for a "historic reconciliation with Israel," and claimed for itself a central role in the peace effort.

Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said: "By virtue of its location, relations and long association with the Palestinian question, Egypt is best equipped to act as a direct party to this dispute with all other parties."

This was why Cairo had proposed that 1987 be the year of negotiations for Middle East peace, he said in an address to the General Assembly.

In a speech that appeared strikingly moderate, with only muted criticism of Israeli policy, Meguid also said that the Israeli-Egyptian agreement to arbitrate the Taba dispute showed that "the path of dialogue is not an easy one, yet undoubtedly it is the sound option and correct method

for the peaceful settlement of disputes." He added that those who have a legitimate right to their land "should never fear negotiations or dialogue."

Meguid endorsed "the acceptance of an international conference on peace in the Middle East as the framework for negotiations in which all parties directly concerned with the dispute, including the PLO, would participate on an equal footing."

Nevertheless, he seemed to acknowledge Israel's position that an international conference or framework should take a subordinate role to direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.

Meguid also denounced international terrorism, stating, "We believe that the international community is duty bound to adopt collective measures, whether political or legal, to face up to and to deter (terrorism) so as to ensure the personal and economic security of the world and their citizens."

Israeli re-burial for Egoz victims

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar has asked Morocco's King Hassan to allow, "as a humanitarian gesture," the removal of the remains of 22 illegal Moroccan Jewish emigrants from 1961 and their reinterment in Israel.

Perez de Cuellar's request was apparently made last weekend at the instigation of Prime Minister Peres, who raised the matter when the two lunched together in New York 10 days ago.

Planning of the operation has been completed and only awaits a green light from Hassan. Observers in Jerusalem expect the transfer to be carried out "within two to three weeks," and certainly before rotation.

The operation will end a process initiated by Peres in 1984, when, as an MK, he wrote to Hassan and asked him to allow the reinterment of the bones in Israel. Hassan later agreed, apparently confirming his agreement at the summit meeting with Peres at Ifrane last July.

Peres apparently sought the UN head's intercession to save Hassan the embarrassment of appearing to be responding to a direct request from Israel.

The remains are those of 22 of 44 Moroccan Jews who died in 1961 trying to sail from Morocco to Israel on the steamship Egoz. The ship sank, and 22 bodies were found and buried in Al-Hoceima, Morocco.

Peres yesterday briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on attempts to secure the Egoz immigrants' re-interment, as well as on the results of his visits to Alexandria, where he met with Egyptian President Mubarak over September 11-12, and to North America, where he met with President Reagan and other leaders. He also told the committee about his meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Later yesterday, Peres met with the heads of the world organization of Moroccan Jewish communities, including the leaders of the community in Morocco, David Amar and Robert Asraf.

Peres landed Moroccan Jewry's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



American correspondent Nicholas Daniloff who was released by the Soviets yesterday. (Reuters)

Daniloff is freed

FRANKFURT. — American newsman Nicholas Daniloff was freed by his Soviet captors and flown here yesterday on a regular Lufthansa flight, nearly a month after being arrested in Moscow and charged with being a CIA agent.

"I'm grateful to the President of the United States. I'm free. I'm in the West," Daniloff told a crowd of waiting reporters at Frankfurt airport.

"It's obvious to everyone what has happened. I was arrested without an arrest warrant. The case against me was fabricated," he said.

Daniloff said he had been arrested to give the Soviet Union leverage in getting back accused Soviet spy Gen-nady Zakharov, who was arrested in New York on August 23, a week before Daniloff's arrest.

"The KGB did not punish me. The KGB punished itself," Daniloff said.

Welcoming Daniloff and his wife Ruth, both 51, was U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Richard Burt. The reporter was to spend the night in Frankfurt.

Daniloff left Moscow flashing the victory sign, and saying he felt more sorrow than anger.

At the UN in New York, a non-American source said Zakharov was also to be allowed to go home yesterday. But there was no official U.S. statement.

President Reagan, in Kansas City to give a political speech, announced Daniloff's "unconditional" departure from Moscow without comment. (Continued on back page)

'More welfare budget cuts' Tougher Israel steps urged by U.S. official

By SHELOMO MAOZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — A top U.S. economic adviser has called on Israel to impose more stringent economic measures to bring its inflation rate down to more accepted international levels.

Prof. Herbert Stein, a consultant on the Israeli economy to Secretary of State George Shultz, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that "the battle is not over."

While praising the improved economic picture in Israel as "impressive and encouraging," Stein insisted that the national unity government must continue to cut the civilian budget in the next fiscal year, especially in health, welfare and unemployment benefits.

"Since the Israelis, on the basis of their experience, are very sensitive to both inflation and devaluation, you have to show determination to stay on the stabilization path," he said.

He opposed wage increases, noting that they cause inflation.

"I don't think that there is any disagreement about what is needed to be done," he said. "I think we see every evidence of strong determination, and everybody knows what has to be done is difficult, and will re-

quire lots of support across the board, politically and from the public."

Stein said he did not want to take sides in the debate between Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno and politicians on the need to reduce inflation further. Bruno wants Israel's inflation rate to go down to about 5 per cent a year, bringing it in line with other industrialized states.

In calling for some fundamental tax reform in Israel, Stein pointed to the recent passage of the tax-reform legislation in Washington. "Some people thought here that we wouldn't be able to achieve the tax reforms because all the special interest groups receiving privileges would resist them," he said.

"But I think that the possibility of a considerable rate of reduction attracted so much support that it became sufficiently popular to permit the government to get rid of some special treatment."

"That may be the case in Israel. I think that everything depends on how serious the Israeli people are regarding their economic problems, because if they don't take it seriously they won't support the kind of actions that are necessary."

The complete interview with Stein will be published in Friday's *Jerusalem Post*.

Israeli spokesmen: U.S. hits international talks

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Foreign Minister Shamir and Secretary of State George Shultz agreed yesterday that the idea of an international conference on Middle East peace was "totally unacceptable," Shamir's spokesmen said.

During a one-hour meeting, described as "very warm," the two agreed, according to the Israeli spokesmen, that the purpose of an international conference was to bring the Soviet Union back into

Middle East negotiations.

This is an idea that both governments oppose, the spokesmen said. Shultz praised Israel's economic performance over the last two years and recommended that in the coming period Israel should "emphasize on the private sector."

The two planned to discuss the Middle East situation later last night in a tête à tête dinner on a U.S. government yacht after Shamir's scheduled meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Maguid.



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French fear new terror attacks

MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI

Interior Minister Robert

fears there will soon be more attacks in France. "One does not think that things are over, afraid that the worst is not as," Pasqua told French television last night.

Minister warned large stores and institutions that they must security precautions.

about the presence in Paris of Catholic Bishop Hilari-

Capucci, convicted in Israel of gun-running for the PLO, the minister said Capucci obviously had good links with the Syrians and Palestinians, and the French government had delivered the same message to everyone: "We shall not give in to pressures, we shall not negotiate (with terrorists)."

Pasqua said he believed the investigations of the Paris bombings "definitely showed a convergence of clues proving the involvement of the Abdallah family in the terror actions."

Capucci left Paris yesterday for Rome after having met with Police Minister Robert Pasqua and with the jailed George Ibrahim Abdallah. Various terrorist statements have said that the attacks in Paris were intended to secure Abdallah's release. He faces charges of assassinating the American military attaché Charles Ray, and Israeli diplomat Ya'acov Bar-Simantov, in 1982.

Former of Jordanian FM hospitalized in Jerusalem

By JUDY SIEGEL

Former of Jordanian Foreign

Zafer al-Masri arrived in Jerusalem in a serious condition emergency room of Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital yesterday morning.

He is accompanied by two unnamed men who quickly disclosed the identity of the 69-year-old man, immediately sent him for tests.

Al-Masri has been partially paralyzed for two decades, probably as the result of a stroke. Doctors are not sure yet whether his current condition is due to another stroke or related to the heart.

It is believed that al-Masri arrived here from London. Prof. Haim Herskovic, head of internal medicine at Shaare Zedek, immediately took the

patient into his care.

Shaare Zedek contacted the foreign ministry and learned that officials were "aware of the case."

The mayor of Nablus, Hafez Tongman called to enquire about al-Masri's condition.

Shaare Zedek has frequently cared for patients from neighbouring countries, but this is the first instance that a relative of a top Jordanian official has been admitted.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	29.9.86	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	10	20	24
BRUSSELS	7	15	19
BUENOS AIRES	12	24	28
CHICAGO	13	16	22
COPIENHAGEN	9	14	17
FRANKFURT	5	11	14
GENEVA	5	11	14
HELSINKI	3	7	10
HONG KONG	24	25	28
JERUSALEM	17	21	24
LONDON	10	15	18
MADRID	11	16	21
MONTREAL	7	13	16
NEW YORK	10	15	18
OSLO	5	11	14
PARIS	7	13	16
RIO DE JANEIRO	12	24	28
SAO PAULO	12	24	28
STOCKHOLM	5	11	14
TOKYO	18	24	28
TORONTO	10	15	18
VIENNA	10	15	18
ZURICH	9	14	17

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	58	17-26	27
Golan	43	14-30	29
Nahariya	63	20-31	30
Safed	56	18-24	26
Haifa Port	66	21-30	29
Tiberias	54	21-35	35
Nazareth	61	19-29	33
Afula	50	20-31	31
Shomron	54	20-29	28
Tel Aviv	67	22-29	29
B-G Airport	65	21-30	30
Jericho	48	22-36	37
Gaza	63	22-36	36
Beersheba	44	18-31	32
Eilat	22	25-37	37

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

French Ambassador Alain Pierrat and Mrs. Pierrat accompanied by Michel Saporta, scientific attaché of the French Embassy, visited the Weizmann Institute of Science on Sunday, and were received by Institute President Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky and Vice-President for Academic Affairs Prof. Zeev Luz. They also met with Prof. Nechama Haran Ghera, Moshe Levy and Amnon Yogev.

Herzog to visit Philippines

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
President Herzog yesterday accepted an invitation from President Corason Aquino of the Philippines to visit her country during his trip to the Far East and Oceania in November.
In Aquino's invitation, the product of weeks of informal contacts between Israel and the Philippines, she wrote that relations between the two countries "have always been friendly, but didn't develop beyond the accepted level." She therefore invited Herzog to include her country on his itinerary, which will include Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Fiji.
Aquino said that the visit will "allow the Filipino people to show their affection for the people of Israel."

The last top-level Israeli to visit the Philippines was Golda Meir, who went there in 1961 as foreign minister.

New head of Israel Academy of Sciences

Prof. Yehoshua Yortner, a Tel Aviv University chemist and winner of the Israel Prize, was appointed president of the Israel Academy of Sciences yesterday, replacing Prof. Ephraim Urbach.
Yortner, 53, has served for several years as vice president of the academy.
Urbach, also a winner of the Israel Prize and a professor of Talmud at the Hebrew University, served in the post for six years.
Prof. Nathan Rotenstreich, who teaches philosophy at the Hebrew University, will replace Yortner as vice president of the academy.
The official appointment was made at a ceremony at the president's residence.

TV backs Porat in football row

The Broadcasting Authority's management committee yesterday fully supported director-general Uri Porat's refusal to pay the Football Association the \$25,000 it demands for each team's broadcasting rights and his order that no local games results be broadcast until the matches can be fully covered by the electronic media.
There will be no coverage until the IBA and the FA settle the fee for coverage.
The authority refuses to pay more than \$16,500.
But today, Porat will be giving more thought to water sports than to football when he travels to Eilat with Israeli Radio director Gideon Lev-Ari and authority chairman David Admon for the official opening of Israel Radio's local Eilat station.

Residents claimed that the father of the family, originally from Gaza, used his three daughters as prostitutes, and that visitors at the house disrupted the neighborhood.
The residents said that they had warned the family on several occasions to stop the prostitution. On Saturday, they said, they told the family that the community would take action if they did not leave the house within 24 hours.

BASKETBALL

Results of last night's games in the second round of the National Basketball League are as follows:
Maccabi Haifa 88, Hapoel Haifa 79; Maccabi Tel Aviv 110, Hapoel Eilat-Gvar 80; Galil Eilon 115, Be'er Tel Aviv 85; Hapoel Holon 94, Maccabi Ramat Gan 77.

Asked to use 'good offices' in Washington

Shamir meets Zaire, Romania FMs

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. - The foreign ministers of Romania and Zaire yesterday asked Foreign Minister Shamir to intercede on behalf of their countries with the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress.

During a meeting at the UN, Shamir promised Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu that he would try to convince the administration and Congress to grant most-favored nation (MFN) status to Romania. MFN status allows nations to trade with the U.S. with preferential tariffs.

In an earlier meeting here, Shamir promised Zaire's Foreign Minister Mandungu Bula Nyati that he will urge Secretary of State Shultz to visit Zaire on his trip to Africa next month. Shamir also said he is "prepared to help" in encouraging Congress to vote for aid to Zaire. Shamir responded affirmatively when Nyati asked him to intercede with certain Jewish congressmen, such as New York's Steven

Solarz, to ease their opposition to U.S. aid to Zaire.

Shamir's meetings with the Zairean and Romanian representatives were the high points of a series of morning and early afternoon meetings with various foreign ministers, including several secret meetings with the foreign ministers of African countries which have no relations with Israel.

According to Shamir's spokesman, Shamir held five such secret meetings with African leaders during his week of meetings here.

Shamir was scheduled to meet late yesterday afternoon with Shultz and with Egypt's Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel-Meguid.

During his meeting with Shamir, Totu said that Romania improved its balance of payments situation and is therefore in a position to import more Israeli products. He said, however, that this would be conditional on Israel's willingness to import more products from Romania.

Shamir asked Totu about media reports that

the PLO has received military aid from Romania. Totu responded that he was authorized to deny that Romania had given the PLO any military aid. He said that while Romania believes that the PLO should be included in peace efforts, Romania is a civilized country and will do nothing to aid terrorism.

Totu's request for Israeli help in winning MFN status from the U.S., came amid much negative publicity here in recent months about Romanian mistreatment of Pentecostals and other Christian minorities, and its unwillingness to allow members of these groups to emigrate from the country. While Israel and Jewish groups have generally been pleased about Romania's treatment of its Jewish community and its record on Jewish emigration, there was an uproar here earlier this year when the Romanian government ordered the destruction of Bucharest's 400-year-old Sephardic synagogue as part of an urban-renewal project.

During his meeting with Nyati, Shamir promised the Zairean that he would urge

Shultz to visit that African country, and that Israel would intercede on behalf of Zaire with the American Jewish congressmen who have denounced the Mobutu regime as corrupt and dictatorial. Shamir told Nyati: "We will not forget that Zaire was the first African nation to re-establish relations with Israel four years ago."

Shamir asked Nyati to urge other African foreign ministers to have their countries re-establish relations with Israel, and pointed out that none of the African countries which have reestablished ties with Israel has been hurt.

Nyati noted that an Israeli-built and staffed hospital had recently opened in Kinshasa, the Zairean capital, and thanked Shamir for Israel's contribution to the improvement of medical conditions in his country. Shamir told Nyati that a number of Israeli businessmen are interested in building industrial plants in Zaire, and promised to send an economic delegation to Zaire soon to decide on ways that Israel can help Zaire's economic development.

Two pardoned GSS lawyers to get new jobs in Shin Bet

Jerusalem Post Staff
The two pardoned Shin Bet (General Security Service) legal advisers are to be transferred to different posts within the service, Attorney-General Yosef Harish and the Shin Bet head decided yesterday.

The transfer is expected to take place within a few days.

Following the two-hour meeting in which the two legal advisers participated, Harish said that he expects normal work relations to resume between the Shin Bet legal department and the State Attorney's Office.

State and district prosecutors have been refusing to work with the department, so long as it is headed by the two men who admitted to falsify-

ing evidence and suborning witnesses to perjure themselves before two commissions investigating the killing of the two bus-hijackers in 1984 and the subsequent cover-up of the crime.

A Justice Ministry announcement said the two legal advisers agreed to the decision unconditionally, to avoid giving the Shin Bet additional public exposure.

The legal advisers had previously demanded a letter from Prime Minister Peres, commending them for their long years of service.

They had also insisted that Harish undertake to stay any disciplinary proceedings which might be initiated against them before the Israel Bar.

Sources close to the attorney-general said that Harish was not

inclined to accept any demands made by the two. "They would do well to reconsider their demands," they said.

The attorney-general is empowered to stay disciplinary proceedings if offences attributed to a public-service lawyer are committed in the course of, or in connection with, his work.

The two lawyers have consistently maintained that all their actions in connection with the cover-up were carried out within the framework of their jobs in the Shin Bet. They also said that they had requested a presidential pardon only because they were persuaded that this was the only viable way to avert a potentially damaging investigation of the GSS.

Wanted: Sarid dead

TEL AVIV (Itim). - A 64-year-old Kfar Saba resident was released on bail yesterday after being held on suspicion of trying to coax a soldier who had hitched a ride with him to kill MKs Yossi Sarid and Shulamit Aloni. His lawyer said that he was simply expressing an opinion of "who deserved to be hanged in this country."

The police said yesterday in the magistrates court here that on September 1, Yosef Luntz gave a lift to two soldiers, one of whom he allegedly tried to persuade to kill Aloni and Sarid. The police added that earlier this week Luntz gave NIS 50 to another person, apparently an undercover policeman, to buy whatever is necessary to carry out the killings.

Luntz's lawyer admitted that his client "has problems, but is dealing with them. He does have extreme opinions, but that is not the same thing as urging someone to commit murder."

Judge Yitzhak Braz turned down the police's request to hold Luntz for 15 days of observation in a mental hospital. He said that the evidence presented was weak and that this request reminded him of a "certain totalitarian country that sends healthy people to be interrogated in mental hospitals."

Der'i takes over at Interior

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
According to Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz, his new director-general, Rabbi Aryeh Der'i, has only one fault, his youth, "and he is overcoming that little by little, day by day."

Peretz was speaking at a ceremony at the ministry in which the 27-year-old Shas Party activist officially took over his post at the ministry. The new director-general made a family celebration of the occasion, with the participation of his parents, his wife and three children and other relatives.

Der'i noted the responsibility of directing the Interior Ministry, which controls the population registry, physical planning for the state, environmental control, the carrying out of elections, emergency services and the registering of organizations. He said he would formulate his lines of action after meeting with the minister and the senior staff and consulting with them.

In a slip of the tongue, Der'i began by saying that he was happy to become the director-general of the State of Israel, and then corrected himself to say director-general of the Interior Ministry.

Egypt backs Gulf states

KUWAIT (Reuters). - Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel-Maguid was quoted as saying yesterday his country would stand by Arab Gulf states against any foreign aggression.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Rai Al-Aam quoted him as saying: "Egypt strongly stands by its brotherly Gulf states if they were attacked because their security is linked with Egypt's security."



Greek singer Mikis Theodorakis receives the Order of the Holy Sepulchre from the Patriarch Diodoros I in Jerusalem yesterday.

Theodorakis honoured

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis has faced a steady barrage of demonstrations at the country's concert halls, but at the residence of the Greek Patriarch Diodoros in Jerusalem last night the composer had a little taste of home.

In a moving ceremony, the patriarch made Theodorakis a commander of the Orthodox Knights of the Holy Sepulchre (third class) in recognition of his work as "an unpaid ambassador of Greece."

Those who know Theodorakis as a secular composer identified with the Greek left, might have found the occasion strange. But as the composer told The Jerusalem Post: "All my roots are in Byzantine music." He had composed many pieces of church music, he added.

Diodoros and Theodorakis agreed on the need for bringing the various

sections of Greek society closer together.

In Greece, the church is identified with the extreme right.

The composer told The Post that he was not sorry to have come here despite the many threats and demonstrations against him.

During his stay he has had talks with such figures as Nahariya industrialist Steff Wertheimer on ways to bring about greater understanding between Jews and Arabs, just as he is anxious to further understanding between Greeks and Turks.

"Four peoples and three religions and so many wars," he said, although he admitted that he had no instant solutions to any of these problems.

Impresario Ory Beigel told The Post that she had hired armed guards to accompany Theodorakis throughout his stay. "There have been so many threats, we just wanted to make sure," she said.

Placido Domingo's Hebrew

Opera star Placido Domingo got a hero's reception last night when he practised his somewhat rusty Hebrew after being made an honorary fellow of the Hebrew University at the Jerusalem Theatre.

Honoured with him was Italian film director Franco Zifferelli. The two men were present as their film of Verdi's opera Otello was premiered in a gala event. Premier Shimon Peres and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek also attended.

The money from the NIS 75 benefit showing is going to a scholarship fund set up by Menahem

Golan and Yoram Globus, the film's producers.

Domingo told the audience that he always felt at home in Israel, where he started his career in 1962, singing as a tenor with the Israeli national opera.

"Toda raba," he said - and then admitted that his Hebrew would not suffice for the rest of his remarks.

He said his time in Israel had been the beginning of his career and was something he would never forget. "I hope to come back many, many times, because Israel should have a great opera company."

Arab anger baffles Mubarak

CAIRO (Reuters). - President Mubarak said yesterday he did not understand Arab anger at his summit earlier this month with Prime Minister Peres, which he said, had led to Israel's acceptance of an international Middle East peace conference.

He told reporters after meeting Britain's Minister of State at the Foreign Office Timothy Renton that the Arabs had been demanding an international conference since 1973. "I don't understand the Arabs' anger... For the first time ever, Israel accepts the international conference," he said.

An international conference would bring together parties to the Middle East conflict and permanent members of the UN Security Council - Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the U.S.

Mubarak did not mention specific Arab states, but appeared to be referring to Libya and Syria, both of which have condemned the summit. "We have benefited from this summit, as 99 per cent of the time was

devoted to the Palestinian problem. It is time for the Arabs to be more logical if they want to solve the Palestinian problem," he said.

Renton told reporters that the key to resolving the Middle East problem lies in finding Palestinian representatives acceptable to the Palestinian people, Jordan and Israel.

He said Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, whom he met after seeing Mubarak, had summoned a top PLO official to Cairo to discuss the issue of Palestinian representation.

Renton said he felt that Israel's and Egypt's agreement to preparatory talks had put "flesh on an idea

Security man held in hotel thefts

By YORAM GAZIT
For the Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - The deputy security chief of the Sheraton Hotel here has been arrested on suspicion of stealing jewelry and cash worth tens of thousands of dollars from guests' rooms.

The man, 30, who was a senior officer in an elite IDF unit and an officer in the reserves, was caught after arousing the suspicions of his subordinates who had observed that the thefts, which have long plagued the hotel, always took place during his shifts.

The incident which led to the arrest occurred last week when the suspect was seen coming out of a guest's room. When challenged by the security guard, the suspect allegedly said he had not felt well and had decided to rest in an empty room.

But the guard, knowing the room to be occupied, reported the incident.

Sources within the hotel said that a woman guest, who can apparently tie the suspect to a robbery in her room some weeks ago, has been summoned to Israel. The sources also said that a search of the suspect's Ramat Gan home turned up jewelry and other property suspected as stolen from guests.

Taba talks resume in Geneva

GENEVA (AP). - Senior Egyptian and Israeli officials met yesterday in historic surroundings to decide on a final arbiter and a starting date to resolve the Taba dispute.

Members of both delegations, led by Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, and Nabil el-Araby, head of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's legal department, did not speak to reporters before they sat down in the Geneva City Hall's "Alabama Room."

Also attending the meeting behind closed doors were the two international arbitrators already chosen by the two sides, Dietrich Schindler of Switzerland and Pierre Bellet of France.

An Israeli source said the two sides agreed on a third international arbiter but withheld his name pending his consent. The meeting was scheduled to continue today without the arbitrators attending, presumably to fix the starting date of the actual negotiations.

Haetzn wins suit against artist Tumarkin

Artist Yigal Tumarkin was ordered to pay NIS 100 in defamation damages to Kiyat Arba lawyer Elyakim Haetzn by the Jerusalem District Court yesterday. Tumarkin was also ordered to pay NIS 5,000 in legal fees and court costs to Haetzn.

In 1984 Tumarkin sent Haetzn a letter, described by Judge Ya'acov Bazak as inflammatory, to his home in Kiyat Arba. On both sides of the words Kiyat Arba on the envelope, Tumarkin wrote the letters "KZ" - the German abbreviation for concentration camp.

Bazak found that this was defamatory, but set damages at a low level because of the small number of people who might understand that this abbreviation compares Haetzn to a Nazi.

EGOZ

(Continued from Page One)
contribution as a "bridge" to Hassan, which has helped the peace process.

Peres said that there is now a peace front in the Arab world, consisting of Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, willing to negotiate directly with Israel about peace, and that Syria has been isolated as a result.

Israel supports direct negotiations with the Arab states within the framework of "international accompaniment," the premier said.

Observers suggested that this reversion to an old formula is something of a retreat from his full-fledged support of an international peace conference advocated in Alexandria.

RIFKA KRAFCHIK

has passed away
The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, September 30, at 3:00 p.m. at Kibbutz Kfar Blum.

The Feldshuh family and Kibbutz Kfar Blum

Christian gunmen kill Lebanese brigade chief, Frenchman abducted

EIRUT (AP). — Christian hardliners assassinated a senior army officer, Col. Khalil Kanaan, in bed yesterday after his troops shot and killed two Christian militiamen in the central Lebanese mountains, police reported.

In another development, a French television cameraman, Jean-Marc roussi, was kidnapped in Beirut today as he crossed by car from the Christian East to the Moslem West in the sector, the French embassy said yesterday.

The Christian militia killings heightened a growing friction between the regular army, which is loyal to President Amin Gemayel, and the

Lebanese Forces, the nation's largest Christian militia.

The inter-Christian dispute developed after the Lebanese Forces and the regular army teamed up over the weekend to crush an attempted comeback by ousted pro-Syrian militia commander, Elie Hobeika, in savage street battles in Christian East Beirut.

Lebanese Forces gunmen raided houses and made arrests in East Beirut after deposed Syrian-backed Lebanese Forces militia commander Elie Hobeika's loyalists attempted to return to their East Beirut stronghold in 24 hours of fierce fighting.

Police yesterday said the final casualty toll of east Beirut's clashes

stood at 65 killed, 200 wounded and 55 missing.

Police said Lebanese Forces militiamen stormed Col. Kanaan's house in East Beirut's Hazmieh district at daybreak and sprayed him with Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifle fire in bed. He died instantly. His wife was seriously injured, police said.

Kanaan, 51, was the commander of the army's predominantly Christian 5th Brigade. His soldiers shot and killed two Lebanese Forces militiamen at a checkpoint they set up near a military garrison in the central mountain resort of Monteverde on Sunday, police said.

Monteverde, which controls key

roads from Syrian-controlled East Lebanon to the Christian hinterland, is traditionally manned by the 5th Brigade.

The dead militiamen were brothers from the powerful Christian Rahmei clan. Dozens of their relatives serving with the Lebanese Forces attacked Kanaan's house in Hazmieh near Gemayel's Presidential Palace at 2 a.m. Sunday, police said.

Regarding Sunday's kidnapping, press reports said Sroussi's assistant, Fuad Suleiman, a Christian Syrian, was abducted last week and Sroussi was crossing into the western sector to try to find what had happened to him.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. Sabin in hospital

CATANIA, Sicily (AP). — Dr. Albert Sabin, 80, who developed the oral polio vaccine, was in stable condition yesterday in a Catania hospital after suffering chest pains.

Sabin appeared to be suffering from coronary insufficiency, according to Ferrarotto hospital doctors. Sabin was stricken on Sunday while en route to Sicily to take part in a medical congress in Taormina, eastern Sicily.

Kasparov, Karpov still drawn: 10 points each

LENINGRAD (Reuter). — Champion Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov agreed to draw game 20 of their world chess title match after Karpov's 21st move.

The draw, after three consecutive wins for Karpov, left the score standing at 10 points each.

Peacekeeper wounded

BEIRUT (AP). — A French lieutenant of the UN peacekeeping force in south Lebanon was accidentally wounded on Sunday near his headquarters by a ricocheting bullet fired at a speeding car, UN officials said yesterday.

They said a shopkeeper "annoyed by the noise of a speeding car," came out to the street and fired at the vehicle in Nakoura, which rebounded at the French soldier standing nearby.

French right fails to boost Assembly majority

TOULOUSE (Reuter). — France's ruling right wing alliance has made modest vote gains in the upper house in a widely watched parliamentary election, but failed to reinforce its narrow National Assembly majority.

Sunday's poll in the Haute-Garonne region of south-west France divided eight parliamentary seats evenly between the UDF-RPR alliance and the opposition socialist Party.

Four killed on Detroit's 'Crime-Free Day'

DETROIT (AP). — A policeman and two other persons were gunned down, a fourth person was stabbed to death and 11 people were seriously wounded Saturday — Detroit's officially-promoted "Crime-Free Day", aimed at removing the city from the top of America's homicide league.



Derek Hatton (left) and Tony Mulhearn, members of the Militant Tendency wing, leave the Labour Party conference in Blackpool yesterday.

Healey sees U.S.-Tory collusion British Labour Party expels 8 Trotskyists

BLACKPOOL, England (AP). — The opposition Labour Party stung by U.S. charges that its anti-nuclear defence policy could wreck Nato, accused Washington yesterday of interfering in British politics.

Denis Healey, the Socialist Party's chief foreign affairs spokesman, claimed in a British radio interview that the U.S. was "in open collusion with the Conservative Party to prevent Labour winning the election."

The Labour Party got down to business at its annual convention by signalling its determination to curb its extreme left.

Yesterday, which was the first full workday of the week-long convention began with delegates voting overwhelmingly to confirm the expulsion of eight militant members whose tactics have severely embarrassed Labour.

The ouster of the members of the Trotskyist "Militant Tendency" had been ordered by party chiefs and was confirmed by 6,146 million votes to 325,000 at a closed session.

The militants are active in municipal politics in unemployment-stricken Liverpool. Their noisy defiance of the Conservative government's cost-cutting measures over

the past two years had brought them into conflict with the law and damaged the Labour Party's efforts to shake off an image of doctrinaire leftism.

The eight militants were given five minutes each to explain their conduct to the closed session. But Derek Hatton, Liverpool deputy city council leader led them in a spectacular walkout from the convention claiming he and his comrades were up against "a show trial and a kangaroo court."

The Militant Tendency, founded in Liverpool 22 years ago, has about 7,000 sympathizers among the party's estimated 250,000 card-carrying members. It wants to nationalize most private business and abolish the monarchy and House of Lords.

Although small in number, the militants provide a handy tool for Tories to attack Labour as Marxist-dominated and unfit for government.

The convention in this west coast resort town, which aims to map out its campaign against Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, opened under the shadow of U.S. denunciation of its anti-nuclear stance.

Arab terror abroad weakens PLO position in Tunisia

TUNIS (Reuter). — One year after Israeli jets bombed PLO headquarters south of Tunis, Arab attacks in other countries are undermining the PLO's position in Tunisia.

The Tunisian government, PLO chief Yasser Arafat's host for the past four years, has imposed a strict security clampdown on all but the organization's leadership, stepping up controls on travel in and out of the country, PLO officials say.

According to diplomatic sources, Tunisia also requested two Palestinian chiefs of security and intelligence to leave, although a senior Palestinian official has denied any measures affect the leadership.

Even European citizens of Lebanese origin have been barred from entering the country, the diplomatic sources say.

The restrictions on the PLO followed the arrest in Morocco last month of four Arabs, including two Tunisian women, alleged to have been preparing bomb attacks there a month after King Hassan held his controversial summit with Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, who is number two to Arafat in the PLO's Fatah group, has acknowledged what he says was an unwitting link with the Moroccan affair, describing it as a "bad accident" which he condemned.

He said an investigation had been launched and that the PLO had tightened its own security, but gave no further details.

He denied that he and Abdelhamid Al-Hayil, whose nom-de-guerre

is Abu Al-Hawl, had been asked to leave Tunisia. They are respectively heads of Fatah's security and intelligence.

A reliable Moroccan source said at the weekend that two more Lebanese Palestinians were arrested last week in Morocco as they planned to attack a Casablanca synagogue.

The PLO, whose headquarters have been moved to villas just metres from the buildings destroyed in last year's October 1 Israeli air strike, has denounced a string of other recent Arab attacks, including the hijacking of a Pan-American airliner in Karachi and the massacre of Jews in an Istanbul synagogue.

Diplomatic sources said the PLO cooperated in anti-terrorist intelligence with France, as it has in the past with other European countries, over a wave of bomb attacks in Paris aimed at freeing imprisoned Lebanese militant Georges Ibrahim Abdallah.

Despite this, the PLO has been tainted by the recent violence.

Tunisia, which has suffered a sharp drop in its vital tourist trade in the past year, has become increasingly sensitive over the PLO's presence.

According to a Tunisian government official, speaking privately and giving a personal analysis, it is reasonable to assume that the PLO's days in Tunisia are numbered.

There are some 450 PLO officials now in Tunisia, and with their families the community numbers 1,350, PLO sources say.



Damage caused by the bomb blast in front of a Brussels Freemason lodge yesterday.

Bomb explosion in Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — A bomb exploded yesterday outside the offices of the biggest Freemasons' lodge in Belgium, after a period of mounting worry among political officials that terrorists might be planning new attacks in this country.

The blast, which police said occurred in the early morning hours and injured at least one person, caused extensive damage and was the most serious bomb attack Belgium has seen in more than a year.

The bomb, weighing several kilograms, went off outside the Lodge of the Great Orient.

An 18-month bombing campaign

by a radical leftist group, the Fighting Communist Cells (CCC) ended last year.

Police now regard the CCC as broken, but its operations against military and political targets caused deep worry in Belgium. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for yesterday's attack and no political tracts were found at the scene as in the CCC attacks.

WALESA. — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa met yesterday with senior officials of the outlawed Free Trade Union to develop strategy after the government's amnesty for political prisoners.

Arafat seeks Arab 'Hanoi' as base against Israel

RIYADH (AP). — PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted here yesterday as saying he was searching for a suitable site in the Arab world which would serve as an Arab "Hanoi" from where to fight Israel.

In an interview published in the Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*, Arafat said reports that Palestinian leaders had returned to Lebanon were "nothing more than

rumours circulated by suspicious elements who have pledged to the U.S. and Israel to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon." He did not identify the elements.

Arafat confirmed that PLO military units in Tunis were re-deployed in wake of the Israeli raid last October on the PLO headquarters.

"The Palestinian commands today have no firm or fixed seat. They are

to be found in every (Arab) country, above ground and underground, at sea and in every place," Arafat said. "This is their destiny until they find the propitious atmosphere and the convenient spot that will put up with their presence and serve as an Arab Hanoi."

He said the current "overriding concern" for the PLO leadership was the military operations within occupied territories and purported

Israeli preparations to launch military operations against Lebanon.

Arafat played down differences between the PLO and Arab countries. "No matter how cool our relations with Jordan become, they will not be ruptured," Arafat said. "Historic, geographic and economic links between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples make it impossible for these relations to reach the point of no return."

Turkish voters shift to right

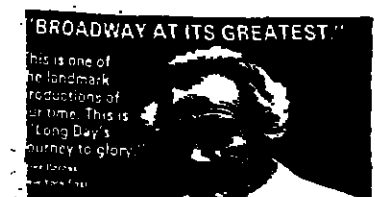
ANKARA (Reuter). — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal failed to get the vote of confidence he wanted by-election results announced yesterday showed a shift to the right.

In the first-free parliamentary poll since Ozal's 1983 general election landslide — when outgoing military leaders barred most of his rivals — his conservative Motherland Party took 11 of the 11 seats at stake, but only per cent of the total vote.

The more right-wing True Path Party (TPP), guided from the sidelines by former prime minister Turgut Demirel, won a surprise 23.5 per cent of the votes, according to unofficial counts 98.3 per cent of the ballot boxes had been opened.

Demirel and another former premier, the left-wing Bulent Ecevit, were barred from active involvement in politics until 1992, under a law passed by the military before they returned to barracks.

The result was a shock for the main parliamentary opposition, the Social Democratic Populist Party, which limped in third with just one seat and 22.7 per cent of the votes.



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Gen. Arkady Ilyenko, commander of the main Soviet nuclear test site at the Gegelen Hills, with reporters inside a tunnel partly prepared for an explosion before Moscow's moratorium on nuclear tests.

(Reuter telephoto)

Soviet N-test chief: War will end all life

Last weekend Soviet authorities organized a press visit to the formerly top-secret main nuclear test site in central Asia and its nearby garrison town. Reuters Moscow Bureau Chief Robert Evans, pool correspondent for the agencies, files his second despatch.

GEGELEN HILLS, Soviet Central Asia (Reuter). — General Arkady Ilyenko, commander of the Soviet Union's main nuclear testing grounds, says a modern war using the weapons he has helped develop would be a total disaster for mankind.

"Civilization," declared the 60-year-old general to journalists he conducted round the site at the weekend, "would be wiped off the face of the earth if a nuclear conflict broke out."

The scent of wild thyme wafts round the granite hills in this northeastern corner of Kazakhstan which have borne mute witness to the crea-

tion of the Soviet nuclear arsenal over four decades since World War II.

Guarded until now in total secrecy, the site was partly opened on Saturday to a small group of Soviet, East Bloc and non-Communist reporters flown in from Moscow 3,000 km to the west.

"You are not only the first journalists, Soviet or foreign, that we've ever brought here," the short, wiry Ilyenko told us, "even people working on the project have never seen this site."

The vast area, officially termed in the Moscow press the "testing grounds in the region of Semipalatinsk," saw the first Soviet test of an atomic bomb in 1949 and of an H-bomb in 1953.

Since 1963, the windswept Gegelen Hills have been shaken only by underground explosions, all that is permitted by the partial nuclear test ban treaty negotiated by the Soviet Union and the U.S. in that year.

And since July 25, 1985, when the

general said the last blast was staged, mountain goats have returned to the hillsides, and railway tracks leading to unused test tunnels bored deep into the rock have grown rusty from apparent disuse.

On August 6, 1985, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev unilaterally suspended all nuclear test in a moratorium later prolonged to the end of 1986, calling on the U.S. to follow suit. Until now, Washington has declined to do so.

"We want you to tell the world that our test zone is silent," Ilyenko told us as he led our group into a tunnel prepared for testing during the spring of last year.

"We want people to know that we are sincere in our moratorium. Perhaps they will put enough pressure on the U.S. administration that it will have to follow suit. Then we can move on to real disarmament."

Ilyenko said he had been six years as commander of the zone which

covers thousands of square kilometres of steppe and hill country south of the Irtysh river and only an hour's jet flight from the Chinese border.

"We've all gone too far in developing nuclear weapons. We've accumulated far too many," he said.

"There are now around 50,000 nuclear warheads ready for use around the world. One-tenth of all that would be enough to wipe the Soviet Union and the United States off the face of the earth."

"No one knows better than those of us involved in testing what a terrible force this is. If ever a war came, there could be no victor or vanquished. Civilization as we know it would be destroyed."

Ilyenko said the moratorium had the full support of himself and his aides. "It is causing us some difficulties," he said without elaborating, "but we had to show the way. I only hope the Americans follow. We do not want to have to start up again."

Amnesty report on Ulster

British allegedly murder IRA terrorists

By MENACHEM SHALEV
and DAVID HOROVITZ in London

Amnesty International has turned its spotlight on Britain, accusing the London government of mounting "inadequate" investigations to determine whether security forces in Northern Ireland have carried out "premeditated killings."

In a statement released today, Amnesty International charges that official investigations have failed to clarify whether British security forces in Northern Ireland maintain a deliberate policy of killing suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) and other gunmen.

Police and troops are reported to have shot dead 34 persons, 18 of them unarmed, in Northern Ireland since 1982, and Amnesty has been urging the government for over a year to set up an independent judicial inquiry into the killings.

Repeated appeals to the responsible ministers have fallen on deaf ears, however, Tom King, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, continues to hold that such independent probe is unnecessary, since "the police are best-placed to carry out the necessary investigations."

Amnesty, together with a good many other organizations, newspapers and members of the public, feels that the police are least-suited to police themselves, and that the killings, the procedures for investigating them, and the question of

the adequacy of British law in preventing deliberate killings by security forces all merit independent judicial examination.

Most of the 34 people killed were alleged by the authorities to have been working with the IRA or the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) which are fighting to sever Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom and join it to the Republic of Ireland.

Police claims that all of the 34 slain were indeed gunmen have been somewhat discredited by the repeated delays in investigation of some of the killings and by reports of police falsification of evidence and obstruction of inquiry.

Most recently, John Stalker, a top police official from Manchester, was sacked from an inquiry into Northern Ireland police conduct after he submitted his findings. It is widely believed that Stalker had made some serious allegations against the region's police, and that he had been removed so that his findings would never be published.

Six members of the security forces have been prosecuted in connection with two of the 34 killings, and one has been convicted. In all other cases, police or soldiers have been found to have acted "reasonably to protect life or prevent suspects from fleeing."

British law permits "such force as is reasonable" to prevent crime or to effect arrest, but

European human-rights conventions and UN codes of conduct say that lethal force may be used only where "absolutely necessary." Hence Amnesty's concern that UK law may not be adequate to prevent deliberate killings, and its call for the adoption of European or UN conventions.

Amnesty says in today's statement that it "has not been able to reach a firm conclusion on the allegations that some of these killings were premeditated," but it adds that it is the government's responsibility to investigate such charges, to make the results of such investigation public and to introduce safeguards to prevent their recurrence.

The police record as self-policemen, Amnesty charges, is simply not good enough, and it is time for a more objective body to take over the role.

In an October 24, 1985 letter to Prime Minister Thatcher, Amnesty Secretary-General Thomas Hammarberg recounts delays of three years in holding inquiries in cases of civilian killings. "It is alleged," he writes "that the police and the Director of Public Prosecutions deliberately request delays so that the public concern can subside."

Hammarberg also writes that families of the deceased are denied access to evidence and testimonies on the cases; that the Director of Public Prosecutions closes investigations without any sort of public explanation; and that trials are prevented from exploring questions of "official involvement in the killings."

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THE MEDICAL
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GILLER NESSIS



Demjanjuk's lawyer, Mark O'Connor (left), and his Israeli assistant, Haim Gross, study the charge sheet against their client.

(Continued from Page One)

assigning him several hundreds of SS personnel. The SS, who under the Euthanasia Programme, had specialized in murdering mentally ill persons in Germany between 1939 and 1940, were to serve as leaders of the death camps.

The SS personnel's ranks were supplemented by Soviet prisoners-of-war, who had expressed their readiness to serve the Nazis. They were trained for their tasks at the Trawniki SS camp and some were later assigned to SS camps. Without the auxiliaries, Operation Reinhardt could not have been carried out.

One of these auxiliaries was the accused, the charge sheet says.

Training at Trawniki

Until the dissolution of Trawniki in July, 1944, the camp was commanded by an SS officer, Karl Streibel, who was directly responsible to Globocnik's headquarters in Lublin.

The Soviet POW's, recruited from various camps, including those at Rovno and Chelm, received personal numbers and swore allegiance to the SS. While at Trawniki, they participated with the SS in round-ups in the ghettos, put down resistance and guarded freight trains taking Jews to the death camps. The auxiliaries knew, all the time, that they were partners in the annihilation of the Jews.

The death camps of Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka were built in eastern Poland between February and July, 1942, with Treblinka, some 80 kilometres east of Warsaw, intended to cope with the Jews of Warsaw and Radom districts, and later on of the Bialystok district. It began operating in July, 1942.

The Death Area

This section describes the first three gas chambers built at Treblinka. When it became clear more were needed, a new building with 10 chambers was put up. A powerful engine linked the two buildings and pumped poisonous exhaust fumes into the chambers.

Prisoner details sorted the clothing of gassed victims, extracted gold from the teeth of the corpses, and buried them in pits. When the process was at its peak, the permanent work details numbered some 1,000 prisoners.

Beginning in March 1943, and in accordance with a special order aimed at removing all traces of the mass murder, crematoria were installed.

The Revolt

On August 2, 1943, members of the work details revolted. Many were killed, but others escaped to the neighbouring woods. Only a few survived the war.

DEMJANJUK

Shortly after the revolt, the SS and the auxiliaries killed the remaining Jews, dismantled the camp, burned all documents and plowed over the camp site.

The Accused

Demjanjuk was born on April 3, 1920 in the village of Dub Macharenzi in the district known today as Kazatin, (formerly Samgorodok) in the Ukraine. A farmer and tractor operator, he was conscripted into a Red Army artillery unit in the winter of 1940-1941.

In 1941, he was injured in his back by shrapnel, and left with a permanent scar. Following his recovery, he took part in the fighting around Kerch, on the Crimean Peninsula, where he was taken prisoner by the Germans in the spring of 1942. Sent to a POW camp at Rovno, in the western Ukraine, he was recruited to the SS auxiliaries and transferred to Trawniki not later than July 19, 1942.

At Trawniki, the accused was given an identity card, No. 1393, bearing his photograph and personal particulars. Not later than October 1942, he was transferred to Treblinka.

Soviets promise access to papers

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim). — Soviet Deputy State Attorney Vladimir Ivanovich Baskov has promised that his country will give Israel prompt access to documents proving the identity of John Demjanjuk. This was stated here yesterday by Stefan Grayek, chairman of the World Organization of Jewish Anti-Nazi Fighters and Partisans, on his return from Poland.

Grayek had been in Warsaw to attend a conference on the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg war-crimes trials.

linka, where he served at least until September 1943. During this period, at about March 27, 1943, he served for a short time at Sobibor.

The Accused's Part

Demjanjuk, the charge sheet says, used to stand at the entrance to the gas chambers, armed sometimes with a sword or bayonet, sometimes with a whip or iron bar. Whenever a group of naked Jews arrived, he would force them into the chambers, tormenting them by stabbing them and tearing pieces of flesh from their limbs.

The accused would then go to the engine room and operate the motor. He thus directly caused the death of hundreds of thousands of human beings.

From time to time, the accused would single out individuals for special torment. On more than one occasion he selected elderly bearded Jews with sidelocks, and led them

naked to the nearby barbed wire fence where he placed their heads between the taut strands of wire and whipped them. The victims, writhing in pain, would strangle themselves between the wires.

Sometimes, the accused joined the SS and other auxiliaries at the reception ramp, where he is said to have excelled in beating his victims. On at least one occasion, he shot and killed a young woman who tried to escape.

Murder at Work Parties

Whenever an SS man or auxiliary wounded a prisoner's face or body, the victim was regarded as "marked," and was executed the same day.

Knowing this, the accused would slice the noses or cut off the ears of prisoners with his sword or bayonet, thus condemning them to immediate death.

In one of many such incidents, the accused cut off the ear of the prisoner David Auslander. Auslander nevertheless continued carrying corpses to the pits. But, when he reached the edge of the pit, he was shot dead by the SS man there.

Most prisoners who tried to escape were recaptured and condemned to die under torture in front of their assembled fellows.

At the beginning of the winter of 1942, the SS suspected a planned escape. The prisoners were called on parade and 25 of them arbitrarily taken out of the ranks. The accused, together with SS men and other auxiliaries then beat them over the head until they died.

In another incident, five prisoners escaped to the forest. Three were caught, bound and thrown into the snow-and-frost. "The accused," it is alleged, tortured them by shattering their limbs with an iron bar. Towards evening, as they lay dying from his blows, the three were hanged.

The accused is also said to have been among the camp's leading whip wielders.

One day, the accused ordered a prisoner named Finkelstein to lie face down on the ground and take down his trousers. The accused then took a drill and drilled a hole in Finkelstein's buttocks. On another occasion, he forced a prisoner to have sexual relations with a girl who had somehow survived the gas chamber.

Demjanjuk's cruelty earned him the sobriquet "Ivan the Terrible", the only name by which he was known to many of the prisoners.

The offences committed by the accused are: (a) crimes against the Jewish people; (b) crimes against humanity; (c) war crimes and (d) murder under section 300 of the Penal Law, 5737-1977, says the charge sheet. This is followed by the sections of the relevant laws under which Demjanjuk is charged.

In the request, Demjanjuk's continuing remand in custody, Blattman writes that the state possesses extensive evidence to prove Demjanjuk's guilt, and that he is charged with crimes punishable by death.

'Unique vehicle' for Holocaust education

Demjanjuk in schools

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Schoolchildren may see televised films of the "Ivan the Terrible" war-crimes trial as part of their curriculum. Educational Television's Director of Programming Joanna Prenner said yesterday that edited reports of the hearing could be a unique vehicle for educating young people about the Holocaust.

They would be shown as soon as possible after they are filmed so as to coincide with regular news reports about the trial of John Demjanjuk, the man charged with having run the Treblinka gas chambers.

No decision has been reached about whether to go

ahead with the project, she said. "Everything depends on whether it will be possible to edit the material in a form suitable for viewing by school pupils."

Officials at the Education Ministry are known to support the idea. They see the trial scheduled for January as a very effective way of teaching children about the fate of their grandparents' generation in Europe.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry has called on principals to present lessons over the next few days about the Istanbul Synagogue massacre.

In a letter to the principals, the ministry's Director-General Shimon Shoshani said the link between the Holocaust and the killing of 22 Turkish Jews, shot as they attended Sabbath prayers, should be stressed.

The big road clean-up

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Public Works Department started a three-day campaign yesterday to clean up the litter along at least 1,000 kilometres of the nation's 4,000 kilometres of roads.

Yehuda Cohen, head of the PWD, said that this was being done on a voluntary basis, with the hope that the example, carried out before the holidays, will teach people not to litter.

Cohen said it was disgraceful that tons of rubbish are found on the sides of most of Israel's interurban roads. He said that many bodies have volunteered to help in this year's campaign, including the Jewish National Fund, the municipalities and the Council for a Beautiful Israel.

Cohen himself headed a group of PWD officials who left their offices to take part in the campaign. Topping the trash list were bottles, beer and soft drink cans and cigarette packages. There was also a sorry collection of discarded refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines and television sets. Another eyesore along the nation's highways is the growing number of abandoned cars rusting on the sides of the road, he said.

Cohen complained that the road cleanliness law, passed in the Knesset two years ago, is not being enforced. "And when it is enforced, it is a joke. The fine today for a person caught littering is NIS 40, while, for example, it costs us NIS 100 to haul away an abandoned car."

PWD officials also pointed out that according to the law all municipal garbage trucks must be covered or closed. But many municipalities, especially those in the greater Tel Aviv area, do not bother to cover the trucks and quantities of garbage are blown off the truck onto the road.

PWD officials first requested that the police enforce the law, especially on roads leading to the garbage dumps. The answer was that the police do not have enough manpower. Then the PWD decided at their expense to hire a policeman, who proved to be very effective. But after two days the police transferred him elsewhere.

According to the cleanliness law, the beer and soft drink companies were supposed to set aside a certain amount of money as a special fund to initiate cleanliness campaigns. But up to this day, the PWD says, companies have not allocated any money for this purpose. The Finance Ministry supports the soft drink companies on this question, claiming that if they have to put money aside for this fund, it will actually be a hidden tax, and the ministry is opposed to increasing taxes on industry, the PWD says.

STUDY. — Courses in Arabic in accounting, tax consulting and computer programming have been opened by the Clerical Workers Union College in Jerusalem.

Wingate study finds:

Urban schoolkids need more exercise

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Religious high-school pupils countryside and students in urban non-religious high schools, are much less fit than youngsters in rural schools, according to a study conducted by the Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport.

David Ben-Sira of the institute reported on his survey yesterday at the Symposium of the International Council for Physical Fitness Research at the Hebrew University's Mt. Scopus campus.

Ben-Sira studied 2,950 pupils in the 10th, 11th and 12th grades from eight urban, four religious and three rural high schools. The tests were conducted by the schools' physical-education teachers according to institute guidelines.

Boys and girls from rural schools were found to be more fit than other pupils, apparently because they were involved in more physical work after school hours. Next came the secular urban pupils. The least fit were those in religious schools, many of which offer only an hour of physical education a week.

Ben-Sira recommends that urban and religious high-school pupils receive "enrichment" of physical education classes, especially since most of them do military service and will have difficulty meeting rigorous army requirements.

In another study to be presented during the three-day symposium, it was found that 88 per cent of a test group of Jerusalem high school girls were found to be too fat, having more than the recommended 25 per cent body-fat measure.

Debra Marcus and S.F. Hannon of the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Public Health found that 77 per cent of the 324 girls did less than three hours of physical activity a week apart from their school

physical-education programme. They also generally performed poorly on physical-fitness tests.

The researchers planned a weight-loss programme for the girls to help them cope with "the demanding adult life of Israeli women: army service, bearing of large families and being a vital part of the working force in the economy, as well as preventing chronic illnesses such as coronary heart disease and other overweight-related chronic conditions."

The need for physical activity during the teenage years as a way of strengthening bone density and reducing the dangers of osteoporosis during middle- and old-age was stressed by researchers from Canada.

Experts from the University of Saskatchewan found that the most important factor in strengthening bones so that they will not be fragile in ageing is rigorous physical activity when one is young. Osteoporosis, a disease that especially affects women, results in brittle bones that tend to fracture easily and cause pain and debilitation.

Researchers at the Wingate Institute, in a study of smoking among Israeli athletes, found that soccer players were most likely to smoke cigarettes.

In a study of 2,111 competitive athletes ranging in age from 14 to 40, they found that those who played ball sports tended to smoke more than those in skill sports and strength sports.

The lowest rate of smoking was found among those training in endurance sports. In addition, sportsmen with the highest achievements smoked less than those with lower achievements. The researchers urged that this data be used in educational programmes.

Halachic ruling frees soldiers from shmitta

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The IDF Chaplaincy Corps and the Chief Rabbinate have reached an agreement according to halacha which will enable soldiers to eat all foods grown in Israel during the shmitta year.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* before Rosh Hashana, Aluf Gad Navon, OC Chaplaincy Corp, said that the agreement was reached after many months of research by chaplaincy officers.

According to Jewish law, farm land must lie fallow for one year every seven years, and food grown during this period cannot be eaten by Jews. Known as *shmitta*, the year starts on Friday evening, the eve of Rosh Hashana.

Navon explained that the special arrangement would ensure that soldiers will be able to carry out their work efficiently.

In his New Year's greeting to soldiers Navon called for greater



Aluf Gad Navon

tolerance, quoting the sages: "Beloved are all men, for they are created in the image of God." He added that the Rabbinate called on Jews to show love and compassion to their fellow men. "Dispelling hatred and encouraging love are the very watchwords of Judaism," he said.

Navon also told *The Jerusalem Post* that High Holiday services would be held on every IDF base and outpost. Services will be conducted by religious soldiers and officers of the chaplaincy corps.

TV crews, GPO still at loggerheads

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The long-standing dispute between the National Union of Television Crews and the Government Press Office has not yet been resolved, newly elected NUTC chairman Eli Fastman told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Fastman, a cameraman with Visnews, who succeeded CBS cameraman Amnon Evenov as NUTC chairman, said that until a second television channel begins operating, the NUTC will continue to oppose the granting of long-term work permits to foreign TV crews or individual foreign cameramen or soundmen.

More than half of the NUTC's members are freelancers, declared Fastman, adding that he sees as a problem the fact that his colleagues might find themselves out of work because foreigners have been employed in their stead.

Once the second television channel gets under way, Fastman predicted, there will be more than enough work for all NUTC members, but until such a time, he will fight to protect their interests.

CBS soundman Amos Aynor, who is also an experienced cameraman, recalled that when he, as part of the CBS crew, accompanied former prime minister Menachem Begin to the U.S., American union offi-

cials who boarded the plane politely offered to help the Israelis with their gear and then confiscated it until the visit was over. "We didn't work," said Aynor, "because the American unions would not let us."

The NUTC argues that cameramen and soundmen are technicians and not journalists. Therefore, they say, the GPO should not be paying the way for outsiders, with equivalent skills, to work here. ITV technicians have fought long and hard for journalistic credentials.

Fastman is not against foreign crews working in Israel for up to a week on special assignment, but he does not want them here for extended periods unless reciprocal arrangements are made with overseas unions providing opportunities for Israeli television crews to work abroad for several months at a stretch.

Israel is a world centre for news, contends Fastman. Surely Israelis themselves should have priority in doing the technical work related to the dissemination of that news.

High on Fastman's list of objectives during his one-year term of office is a permanent liaison between the NUTC and the GPO. He wants the latter to refer to the NUTC whenever a new network opens an office in Israel, with the aim of securing employment first and foremost for NUTC members.

Founded in 1979, the NUTC in

addition to protecting the interests of its members, is committed to the improvement of standards within the production branch of the communications industry. The NUTC runs courses for members to keep them abreast of new trends and developments. The courses are also open to applicants for membership whose work standards do not meet NUTC requirements. Weekly courses over a two-month period are intended to make them eligible for membership. The courses are financed by the NUTC.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Park to commemorate Istanbul victims

HERZLIYA (Itim). — A park commemorating the 22 Jews slain in Istanbul this month is to be established here. Mayor Eh Landau announced this yesterday at the inauguration of a synagogue for the Turkish community in Herzliya's Yehud-Hatisha neighbourhood.

A fund is to be set up to finance the park by Herzliya's Turkish community and the municipality.

Car owners' levy due from November

The collection of this year's car-ownership levy will start in November, a Transport Ministry spokesman said, with a 15 per cent discount for owners who pay in full by December 1.

The ministry has begun sending out payment notices this week the spokesman said, and owners who fail to receive their forms in the mail are requested to apply to the ministry from November 1. Ministry offices will be open in the afternoons for purposes of tax collection. Queries may be addressed to the director of state revenue at the Treasury. (Itim).

NII warns of drop in payments to poor

The National Insurance Institute warned yesterday that allotments to poor families will drop by 20 per cent if no steps are taken to extend the current arrangement of linking benefits to the cost-of-living index.

NII director-general Mordechai Zippori said that the benefits to low-income groups such as welfare recipients should be fully linked. He noted that the monthly welfare payment for an individual will drop from NIS 307 to NIS 244 next month if the temporary linkage arrangement adopted in June is not extended.

Ya'acobi favours benefits for Druse

JULIS (Itim). — Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi yesterday promised Druse leaders meeting in this Galilee village that he will try to secure for Druse settlements the same benefits granted to development towns in the region.

He said that the ministerial committee now examining criteria for development-town benefits will also include Druse settlements in its discussions.

Exercise at Rambam

HAIFA (Itim). — Hundreds of "wounded" in chemical-warfare attacks will be "treated" at Rambam Hospital here today in a major exercise involving the IDF, the police, Magen David Adom and Gadna youths.

Due to the exercise, no elective surgery will be performed at the hospital today. Urgent operations and out-patient clinics will proceed as usual.

Smuggled lighters disguised as sweets

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Police have arrested a man in connection with a large-scale smuggling operation in which half a million cigarette lighters, disguised as sweets and worth \$120,000, were brought into the country in containers from Spain.

The 60-year-old suspect was brought yesterday before the magistrate's court here which turned down a request by customs officials to have the man further remanded, and released him on NIS 5,000 bail with an additional NIS 500 deposit.

The man was arrested on Thursday after police traced a cheque to him, the customs inspector said, as part of an investigation here and in Spain.

Gorbachev's wife asked to help free Ida Nudel

Raisa Gorbacheva, wife of the Soviet leader has been asked to use her influence to secure an exit visa for longtime refusenik Ida Nudel.

Nitza Shapiro-Libai, the prime minister's adviser on the status of woman, in a letter to Gorbacheva noted Nudel's precarious health and loneliness, and referred to an interview given by Mikhail Gorbachev last October in which he indicated that the maximum period for which an exit permit could be denied out of considerations for national security was 10 years.

ALITALIA. — The Jerusalem police is investigating three arson attempts in the last two weeks against the Alitalia office on Salah e-Din Street in East Jerusalem.

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MESSAGE FOR EAST BERLIN

American Rabbi Ernst Lorge (below) returns to his native Germany to conduct High Holyday services. Joseph Aaron reports

In 1936, Ernst Lorge, a resident of Berlin, fled Hitler's Germany as a refugee from the attempt to destroy the Jewish people.

In 1986, exactly 50 years later and 25 years after the construction of a wall that divided his city, Lorge, a resident of the United States, will return to what is now East Berlin to conduct services there during the holiest days of the Jewish people.

When Lorge, rabbi emeritus of a suburban Chicago synagogue, left Germany, there were 600,000 Jews living in the country. Today, there are only 30,000 in what are now the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and the German Federal Republic (West Germany).

About 600 of those Jews, many of them concentration-camp survivors, live in East Berlin. And while they have a synagogue where they can pray on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, they hadn't had a rabbi to lead the High Holyday services since 1956, when the last local rabbi died. So the American Jewish Committee turned to Lorge two years ago. And he went, becoming the first American rabbi ever to lead High Holyday services in East Berlin. He is going back this year.

"When they asked me to go again, I didn't think about it, I just said yes," Lorge said. "There is a Jewish community in danger there and if my coming might help maintain it, I knew I had to go."

GOING THE PAST two years, said Lorge, has reminded him of the first time he went back to the place of his birth. That was in 1945, when Lorge, a U.S. Army chaplain, crossed the



Rhine River into Germany with the 69th Infantry Division. "It was the first day of Passover. The story of the Jews crossing the Red Sea never meant more to me," Lorge continued in Germany, becoming the first Jewish chaplain to aid survivors at Auschwitz.

Going the past two years has also brought home to Lorge the sorry state of East Berlin's Jewish community. The East German government, in its desire to "maintain a Jewish presence," has a "decent attitude" toward its Jews, expressed in giving Jewish retirees somewhat bigger pensions than their non-Jewish countrymen and by using government funds to maintain East Berlin's only remaining synagogue. But the community itself, Lorge said, is un-

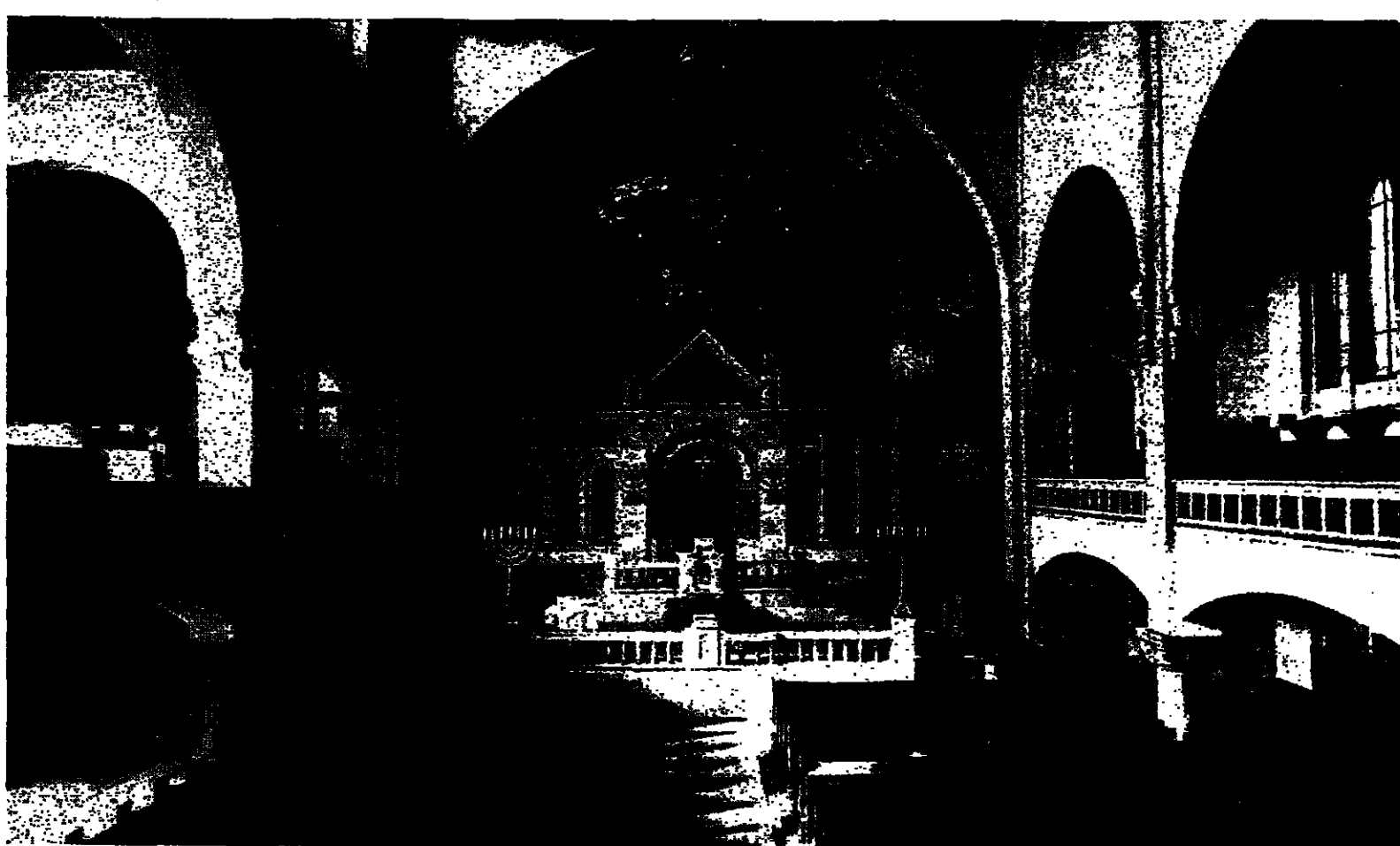
organized, has no leadership, finds it difficult to obtain kosher food, has only those ritual objects that managed to survive the war, suffers from a very high rate of intermarriage, and has almost no contact with Jews outside the country.

Because that's the situation, Lorge said he has prepared long and hard for the five sermons he will deliver. This year, he began by reviewing sermons given by his father, a rabbi in Germany before the war. But, he said, he's had "to throw them all out, they were useless. You can't speak in the same mood as that of pre-Hitler Germany."

Lorge will preach in the Rykestrasse Synagogue, which survived Hitler's Germany because it is surrounded by apartment buildings that helped protect it. It was used as a warehouse during the war. In his first year, about 150 Jews came to the synagogue to attend High Holy Day services. That number increased by 10 per cent last year and Lorge expects it to go up by another 10 per cent this year, due, he said, "to the cumulative effect of my being there."

Of those who come, Lorge said, a few are "professionals, very intelligent, knowledgeable about Judaism." Most, however, "are half Jews, those who barely know they are Jewish." Interestingly, he added, also attending every service has been the pastor of a neighbouring church. "He comes as a guilt sacrifice. He has a lot to atone for."

AS FOR HIS SERMONS, Lorge said the main point he will make, and one that he will make over and over,



The Ryke Street 'Friedenstempel' (Peace Temple) in East Berlin, where Rabbi Lorge will officiate.

(Thomas Spandberg)

is to assure the Jews of East Berlin "that they are not forgotten, that while each Jewish community is loyal to its own nation, each is always thinking of the other."

Lorge also plans to provide a demographic profile of Jewish communities around the world, highlighting Jewish accomplishments and contributions to civilization. "I want to make them proud of their Jewish identity," Lorge said. "Pride, he hopes, that will give them the strength to endure."

"I will tell them that they can't hand Hitler a posthumous victory. Germany can't be a place devoid of Jews. Those lucky enough to have

survived have to make sure the Jewish community survives."

And while that may sound like a political message, Lorge said he will deliver it by talking about religion and theology. Politics is something he will stay away from, he said, noting he probably won't even mention Kurt Waldheim, just as he didn't mention Bitburg last year.

"It's difficult to get into politics if I want to stay the whole time. I know there are government agents who watch what I do. East Germany supported Waldheim. I have to be careful, not for my sake but for the community's. If the government doesn't like what I say, they may ask me to leave. But the community will

have to stay and they may suffer."

Having to be careful about what he says, however, isn't the only thing that's making it harder and harder for Lorge to keep going to East Berlin. "It's difficult being away from friend and family in Chicago. My kids don't like it at all. And I have to sacrifice enjoying the true holiday spirit. In Germany, my wife and I are isolated. It's not like having 1,000 members from our congregation all around us."

Still he will go again, he said, because it's important. He noted, for example, that this year he will officiate at the induction of 25 youngsters into a newly organized Jewish youth group. That, he said, "is a sign of

some hope. It's progress."

But, he added, "I'm not kidding myself. My going is just a holding action. It may have reawakened them, but they will go to sleep again." The only real hope, he said, is for a German-speaking American rabbi to move to East Berlin for at least a year to "educate them, revive them." But, Lorge said, he doesn't see that happening.

"Last year, when I left after Yom Kippur, I thought of a German expression - 'elated to high heavens, depressed to death.' The extremes of feeling. I was proud of what I saw but I couldn't help feeling that what I was looking at is a doomed community."

A synagogue for four

CHARLES COUTS/Siofok, Hungary

THE LAKE BALATON, Hungary, holiday resort of Siofok saw the inauguration recently of the first synagogue to be built in Hungary for 34 years.

Budapest Chief Rabbi Alfred Schoner described the ceremony as a historic moment for Hungary's 80,000 Jews.

Only four Hungarian Jews live in Siofok today. Its 400-strong pre-war Jewish community was deported to Nazi concentration camps, where few survived.

"My tents and my tabernacle have been cast down, my children have all gone out of my house, and are not," Schoner quoted from Jeremiah on inauguration day. "There are none to set up my tents and restore my tabernacle again."

Now, however, responding to the needs of Jewish tourists from the U.S., Austria and Israel, a new tabernacle has been built for Siofok in redemption of a pledge made to Hungarian Jews in the aftermath of World War II.

It was then that Hungary's post office asked the Board of Jewish Guardians in Budapest if the desolate and empty Siofok synagogue could be converted into a post office and telephone exchange.

The Guardians agreed, with the proviso that the postal authorities should restore and return the building should Siofok ever again need a synagogue.

Now Hungary's Jewish community has called in that pledge.

Lajos Bakos, vice-president of the Hungarian Jewish Association, told Reuters the post office offered generous compensation instead, but

the association had insisted on a building as promised.

The old synagogue-cum-post-office had fallen into total disrepair, so the council and postal authorities spent \$8.5 million on a new place of worship.

"It is a true jewel box, one of the loveliest little synagogues ever built," Bakos says.

The synagogue has only 60 pews, but a congregation of 200 squeezed into it to watch Bakos carry in the holy scrolls when the building was inaugurated.

The new synagogue will be open for worship twice a week, served by a rabbi from Budapest. Jewish opera singer Balint Marcel has agreed to act as cantor.

Officials are certain all the pews will be filled by Jewish tourists throughout the summer in this resort about 100 km. south-west of Budapest. Prayer books in English have already arrived.

The new building was designed by Sandor Kovacs, head of construction for the post office in the region.

Kovacs had until now built nothing more religious than telephone exchanges, though he confesses: "The backward state of Hungary's telephone network is such that the name of the deity is frequently invoked in and around the exchanges."

The non-religious Kovacs made great efforts. "I spent hours talking to Chief Rabbi Schoner about Jewish art, history, religion, ritual and the construction of many famous synagogues."

"It was worth it. A synagogue was a new, unique challenge." (Reuters)

American students are 'more deeply and openly Jewish'

Being Jewish at Harvard

BEN-ZION GOLD



A problem: finding time to lead a Jewish life.

(Isaiah Karlinisky)

I SHOULD now like to cite some data about Jewish life at Harvard.

Though the number of Jews there has not changed significantly, and may even have declined slightly, the number of those participating in Jewish activities has grown remarkably over the past two decades. Four times as many people attend services daily, on Shabbat and on the other Jewish holy days. Last Yom Kippur a record 3,600 people attended Kol Nidrei services.

Three hundred are registered in our kosher kitchen and 100 eat there daily, as against 20 in the 1960s.

We have an undergraduate coordinating council consisting of 40 committee chairpersons and leaders who plan Jewish activities at the university. These activities include

relations with the university administration, and interfaith and interethnic relations. Twenty years ago our whole leadership consisted of half a dozen persons.

Among the committees represented on this council is the Harvard-Radcliffe Zionist Alliance, which meets every Tuesday to discuss aspects of Israeli and Zionist affairs. A subgroup of this committee is the *Hug Aliya* (Aliya Circle), whose chairman, Josh Lee, is presently in Israel for a year of study. This committee also sponsors an information fair on programmes in Israel and concerts by Israeli artists, and arranges the Israel Independence Day celebrations.

Our Soviet Jewry committee holds weekly sessions of letter-writing to

refuseniks. This winter they organized a 24-hour continuous letter-writing marathon. In order to draw the public, they scheduled appearances of distinguished professors, authors and artists at every hour of the day and night.

Five members of this committee visited refuseniks in the Soviet Union in the spring. On their return, they wrote a report that was published in the Harvard daily *Crimson*. I cannot imagine such an article appearing in the *Crimson* 20 years ago - it would have been too "parochial."

Equally remarkable is the change that has taken place in our Student Jewish Appeal. Two decades ago students refused to conduct an appeal in person, preferring to send out a letter. Now it is prestigious to be a member of this committee. Last year a core of 100 solicitors collected \$11,000 from the undergraduates, ten times more than in the 1960s.

In recent years graduate students, too, have begun to organize. Jewish groups now exist at the schools of law, medicine, business, government, design and education, as well as the graduate school of arts and sciences. To nurture these organizations, Harvard Hillel now has a full-time programme staff person working with them. During 1985-1986, these groups reached 1,400 persons.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY growth reflects also a significant change in attitude. Whereas 25 years ago most Jews at the university were diffident about their Jewishness and viewed Harvard as a Christian institution they were privileged to attend, an increasing number are now more deeply and openly Jewish.

This change was clearly expressed two years ago, when the commencement exercise was scheduled for the second day of Shavuot. Jewish students protested and asked that the university change the date.

Now at Harvard, the commencement ceremony is not a single event but the culmination of a whole week of activities and class reunions involving 20,000 people, many of whom have reserved their accom-

modations an entire year in advance. In light of this and the fact that Shavuot and commencement had coincided a number of times in the past without any objections, the university was loath to change its schedule.

But the protest intensified and involved even students who were not particularly observant yet who felt that the university should have avoided the conflict. They were soon joined by the Black Student Association, and even the university's Undergraduate Council went on record against the decision of the administration. An editorial in the *Crimson* accused the administration of insensitivity to Jewish religious needs.

At that point it was too late to change the date, but the administration published an apology in the university *Gazette* and promised to avoid such conflicts in the future.

THESE ARE just some of the changes in Jewish life at the university during the years I have been at Harvard. They are not unique to Harvard but are characteristic of Jewish life in America in general.

I confess I cannot account for the decline in the participation in organized summer institutes reported by Ringler. But participation in summer institutes does not tell the whole story. In the past two years, only four Harvard students went to Israel to participate in summer institutes, whereas 40-50 went on their own.

If we wish to know what motivates students to visit and study in Israel, we would do well to talk to the many who came on their own. I have always found student views enlightening and helpful.

The students I have described work hard and are concerned about their future (including their material welfare). Yet they find time to lead a full Jewish life, including Jewish study and prayer, and responsible leadership activity or lay participation in the life of the Jewish community at the university.

The picture presented by Ringler does not give credit or encouragement where they are due.

BRIEFS

EIGHT OUT OF the 34 Jewish members of the U.S. House of Representatives, the wives of two of them, several aides and friends, two Israeli diplomats, and another rabbi attend the weekly luncheon-Torah study session led by Rabbi Jay Marcus, of the 500-family Young Israel of Staten Island, N.Y. The congressional shiur was organized by Rep. Charles Schumer (N.Y., Democrat), after he heard about the similar study sessions that Marcus conducts for a Wall Street brokerage firm.

FOR THE FIRST TIME anywhere, a course leading to a degree in "Jewish journalism" began this month at the Baltimore (Maryland) Centre for Jewish Journalism, a joint project of the *Baltimore Jewish Times*, Baltimore Hebrew College, and Towson State University. The course offers an M.A. in writing from Towson, and includes a year's internship at the *Times* and the B'nai B'rith's *The Jewish Monthly*. Chairman of the board overseeing the curriculum is Charles Berger, publisher of the *Times* and the *Detroit Jewish News*.

The Jewish World page is edited by Moshe Kohn

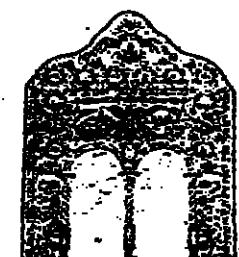
Poland's survivors

INTERESTING DATA on the vicissitudes of the Jewish survivors in Poland after World War II are supplied by Yisrael Gutman in his study, *Hayehudim Bepolin Aharey Milhemet Haolam Hashniya* (The Jews in Poland after World War II), published by the Zalman Shazar Centre for the Furthman of the Study of Jewish History.

Out of the 3.25 million Jews who lived in Poland in 1939, 380,000 survived. Of these, some 70 per cent had fled to the Soviet Union and other countries, 20 per cent were liberated from the German concentration camps, and 10 per cent survived as partisans and under false identities. In June, 1946, 240,489 Jews registered in Poland as such, the highest number of the post-war era.

After that month's pogrom in Kielce, Jews fled Poland en masse. In the Spring of 1949 only 80,000 remained. Thirty thousand fled after November, when the Stalinist era began. There were subsequent waves of emigration in 1956 and in 1967-1969, when the regime embarked on a vicious anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic campaign in the wake of Israel's victory in the Six Day War. The 15,000-16,000 Polish Jews who are estimated to live in Poland today are mostly old people who were unable to face the rigours of emigration at the time.

ALEXANDER ZVIRLI



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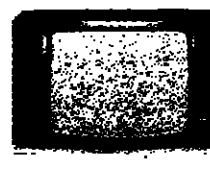
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Fighting the No. 1 killer

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH



Dr. Daniel David demonstrates how to do a CPR on a manikin. Above right: Israel Heart-to-Heart director-general Yosef Milo.

VOLUNTEERS for the Heart-to-Heart Association believe that learning how to save the life of a heart attack victim is a skill that everyone should learn, just like reading and writing, driving, swimming and typing.

After tens of thousands of residents of Seattle, Washington, took courses in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, the mortality rate from heart attacks plunged. It is estimated that in the past decade they saved the lives of 3,000 people who had heart attacks in public places or at home. Heart-to-Heart wants the same thing to happen in Israel.

Forty-five per cent of all deaths in Israel result from cardiac problems, compared to 25 to 30 per cent from cancer and 10 per cent from traffic accidents. Of the heart attack victims, 60 per cent of the fatalities occurred outside a hospital.

Heart-to-Heart Israel was founded as a nation-wide voluntary association a year ago. Its origins were in Kfar Sava, where its headquarters are located today, when nurses working in hospitals started resuscitation courses in the various cardiology departments.

"We aren't as well known as Magen David Adom," admits Heart-to-Heart (Lev-el-Lev in Hebrew) director-general Yosef Milo. "We're only a year old. But in addition, we wanted to establish a strong infrastructure and program before we started looking for publicity."

Heart-to-Heart now operates 185 branches around the country, with the help of 1,000 volunteers, including 50 cardiologists and 150 nurses. In the past year, 15,000 people of all ages have taken the free, three-hour life-saving course.

Magen David Adom also conducts life-saving courses, especially for groups. It is harder, however, for an individual to register for a course with MDA, and besides, they charge a fee.

"We recognize the great contribution of MDA," says Milo. "But they are in charge of helping in all emergency situations. We concentrate on fighting the No. 1 killer, heart attacks."

HEART-TO-HEART has a \$500,000 annual budget, all of it coming from contributions from the

public. Surprisingly, Kupat Holim Clalit and the Health Ministry make no financial contribution, even though one less heart attack victim in hospital means less expense to the public hospital system.

A second aim of the organization is prevention, and courses are offered on good nutrition and good health habits to help people avoid heart disease. These courses are

Israel Heart Week next month, and is expecting 50,000 school pupils to go from house to house in 200 towns and settlements on October 16, collecting money for the organization.

"We want the public to know that three-quarters of their money goes back to them, in the form of courses and educational programmes," says director-general Milo. The equipment itself is expensive. A good resuscitation manikin costs anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000.

A "Heart Day" is also being planned in the Israel Defence Forces.

Milo notes that awareness of health has increased dramatically in the Arab sector, and 25 branches of Heart-to-Heart exist in Arab villages and towns.

Heart-to-Heart is aiming for the day when every household will have at least one person who has taken a cardio-pulmonary resuscitation course. One way would be to teach it to every high-school pupil. Another is to conduct courses at work places. The organization encourages factories and companies to arrange for an instructor to come to teach resuscitation to workers at no charge. One can call a local branch of Heart-to-Heart or the headquarters at (052) 41211 to arrange this.

Milo is also about to open a branch of Heart-to-Heart in Atlanta, Georgia. On November 16, he will speak at the founding meeting, to be attended to 25 top American cardiologists. The intention is not merely to get overseas contributions, but also to get additional expertise and an exchange of knowledge.

Heat that heals

high temperature is focused on the enlarged gland and reduces the swelling.

Doctors believe the device is very promising, especially for people not physically able to stand anesthetics and surgery. Since two-thirds of the adult male population will at one time or another suffer from prostate problems, and half of them will need surgery, the hyperthermia treatment is viewed as an important development.

CONTRARY TO the popular belief that most of those who run to a hospital emergency room could have been treated in their health-fund clinics, a survey has shown that 80 per cent of those who went to the emergency room really needed to do so.

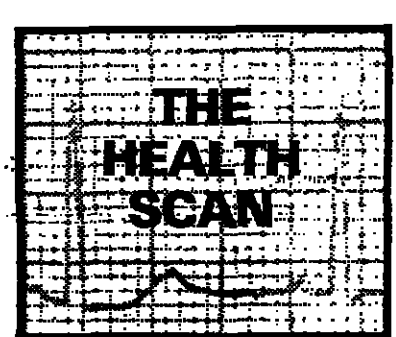
The survey was conducted at the Assaf Harofeh hospital in Tzrifin over 28 days, and covered 4,839 patients.

It was found that the busiest day in the emergency room was Sunday and the lightest, Friday. The busiest hours were between 10 a.m. and noon and between 5 and 8 p.m., when an average of 12 people came each hour.

Two-thirds of the patients said they expected to be treated and released, and only 16 per cent expected to be hospitalized.

The most surprising result was that doctors said that 80 per cent of the patients were right to come to the emergency room, as they couldn't have received the right treatment in a health-fund clinic. Thus, the Health Ministry regulation that requires hospitals to look at anyone who arrives at an emergency room was seen to be reasonable.

Patients whose visit to the hospital was justified received the most thorough treatment, but even the other



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

20 per cent were looked at carefully, taking up the time of doctors who should have been devoting themselves to the really sick patients.

NEW CLINICS have opened at Hadassah-University Dental School in Jerusalem for patients with diseases of the salivary glands, cardiac and vascular diseases, and cancer.

Patients with high blood pressure and other conditions necessitating certain medications often have problems with their salivary glands. The special clinic has equipment to deal with them.

The second clinic is meant especially for those who have undergone surgery for the replacement of a heart valve and who are sensitive to infections that could result from dental work. The dentists at Hadassah give the patients antibiotics before starting work on their mouths, to reduce the danger of infection of the gums. Over 200 patients are being treated there on a regular basis, and according to Hadassah there hasn't been a single case of infection.

Cancer patients who have undergone radiation need special treatment for their teeth. Sometimes the

radiation results in the complete shutdown of the salivary glands and ordinary dental treatment could cause gangrene or pus to form. Such patients may receive devices that produce artificial saliva, as well as fluoride treatment.

SMOKERS ARE involved in 50 per cent more car accidents than non-smokers, according to a survey of 3,700 drivers in Massachusetts. A doctor at the University of Massachusetts at Worcester found that smokers tend to exceed the speed limit more than non-smokers and are more likely to run through red lights. They also take more risks.

"We believe that people willing to take risks with their health are also likely to take more risks while driving," he says. Lighting up and smoking also distract one's attention from the road and can lead to accidents, according to the survey.

Some American states allow insurance companies to charge more for car insurance for smokers.

AN AMERICAN woman woke up after 44 days in a coma — a few days after a judge refused to approve the withdrawal of the devices that were keeping her alive.

Jacqueline Kohl, wife of a Protestant minister in Baltimore, had a severe heart attack and went into a coma. The doctors said there was no hope that she would come out of it. Her husband and their four children asked the hospital to unhook the resuscitation equipment that was keeping her breathing, because she had often said she would never want to be kept alive artificially. Her doctor, however, opposed this, saying she was not clinically dead.

The court agreed with the doctor and forbade pulling the plug. Six days later, Mrs. Kohl woke up. She could not walk, she had problems moving her fingers and her memory was impaired. But she was alive and talking to her family.

getting together to discuss the case," says the medical journal.

Finally, at the insistence of relatives, a specialist was brought in from another hospital — Kiev Regional Hospital — but proved to have insufficient experience. So did the second specialist.

Tatyana told the journal: "We waited for her as if she were God, but she arrived flustered and angry. She extracted some bone-marrow and Tolya became worse. When we asked her to stay for half an hour longer, she became outraged."

"She snapped: 'I've sacrificed my weekend for you. Get me a car.' A few hours later my husband was dead."

Meditsinskaya Gazeta reports that a Ukrainian ministry of health inquiry has since found all six doctors concerned with the case to have been guilty of negligence and has recommended that all be required to re-take their medical exams.

But the last word is with the dead man's widow. "I know that people are not gods and that medicine is not all-powerful," she is reported to have said. "But surely doctors should do all they can. I feel a sense of injury not only for myself and my three little orphans, but also for those people who have yet to be treated by those doctors..."

(London Observer Service)

A horror tale of toothache

ANDREW WILSON/Moscow

Anatoli's wife, Tatyana, knocked desperately on every door, but the doctors remained unmoved. "Do you expect him to recover in one day?" the head of the hospital therapeutic ward reportedly asked, adding, "Let him take some pill."

Tatyana persisted, however, and 10 days later her husband, gravely ill, was admitted to hospital.

NOW CAME a further fiasco. Owing to their incorrect diagnosis (bronchial pneumonia), the doctors intended to put Anatoli into the therapeutic ward. But because there were no beds, he was put instead into the neurological ward — the one his real condition should have determined.

"One would think that now the neurologists would have sounded the alarm," says the journal. "But, alas, not one doctor approached the patient for three days. The neurologists thought of him as a 'therapy' patient, and the therapists had forgotten about him altogether."

On the 13th day of his illness only his wife was sounding the alarm. "I ran in tears to Ryabushenko (the head of the therapeutic ward) and asked what could be done," she told the medical journal later.

"Tolya (Anatoli) was lying in a hospital bed and dying — cut off from medicine as if by a brick wall."

Three days later, the patient was transferred to the therapeutic ward, but when, on his arrival, meningitis was suspected, he was transferred back to the neurological ward, where the diagnosis was confirmed beyond doubt: purulent meningitis.

His condition was extremely grave. He needed antibiotics, but the ward had none.

While Tatyana was away trying herself to find the necessary antibiotics, the doctors responsible for the case "did not find time to look carefully at the X-rays" and so did nothing to halt the spread of the infection to Anatoli's brain.

The six doctors who were "treating" the patient did not even think of

TODAY/Health is edited by Joanna Yehiel

Spurred by U.S., Israel's on road to reform

There are a lot of people who believe that in the Israeli socio-political reality real economic reform cannot be achieved until there is political reform. Precisely what political changes are needed is a matter of opinion, but the usual diagnosis and prescription goes something like this:

The problems of the economy are real enough, but could have been identified and dealt with long ago. That they were not, but were instead allowed to fester or, worse still, were treated on a symptomatic and hence fraudulent basis, is due to the fundamental weakness of the political system — the need to form coalitions and the outsized role of small parties that characterize coalition governments. By extension, so long as this system remains in force, the politicians will continue to be afraid to take major steps, preferring instead to tinker with the economy.

Seen from a political point of view, this analysis makes a lot of sense. Certainly, the events of 1982-1985 suggested that the politicians were incapable of getting on top of the economic problems, even when they themselves were not the cause. The stewardship of Yigal Cohen-Orad at the finance ministry in 1983-4 and the early months of the national unity government seemed ample proof of the thesis.

However, there is now very persuasive empirical evidence, starting with the institution of the economic stabilization programme in July 1985 and through the tenures of two finance ministers, to at least raise the possibility that the politicians are not doomed to be slaves of their own ambitions or their parties' internal struggles. This is not to say, even in the most naive formulation, that the politicians suddenly decided to put national interests before party and personal ones. It is sufficient to suggest that the crisis left them no choice, and that they succeeded in making a virtue out of a vice by presenting their forced actions as achievements for themselves and their parties.

However, examination of the events of 1984-5 and particularly the crucial weeks prior to the July 1, 1985 policy package, make it clear that the force for change was not merely internal — the breakdown of the tax system and other vital elements of the economy — but also involved the increasing role played in policy formulation by the U.S. At its extreme, this approach says that the economic stabilization programme was dictated by the Americans, aided and abetted by Israeli experts and civil servants who were sympathetic to their ideas. The reformist urge is similarly rooted in Washington, therefore, and the word of

What the future holds — 5

By Pinhas Landau



Change of heart: Prime Minister Rabin leaves the cabinet session that approved the economic stabilization programme in July 1985.

Shultz goeth forth from Foggy Bottom before being heard in Zion.

There is too much evidence to support this reading of events for it to be dismissed, but there is also too little to explain why the dictators were so widely welcomed, or why the plans met so little fundamental opposition, at least at the cabinet level. For answers to that, it might be more relevant to look at the general world scene, at how the world economy is in a period of rapid change and at how the Israeli regards himself as at least a potential member of the world economy rather than being restricted to the local one.

In other words, we would argue that since the Israeli leadership does call the shots in determining the direction of the Israeli economy, the process of economic policy-making is becoming increasingly divorced from the normal party political process in Israel. This remains focussed on ideological and other issues, such as the future of the territories, attitudes to Israeli Arabs and surrounding Arab states and perhaps several other important factors — but not economics. The history of the national unity government would seem to support this contention, but in fact the process goes much deeper, and has been underway for much longer than that.

That the Labour party has been moving to the right on socio-economic issues and has jettisoned most of its one-time socialist ideology is by now commonly accepted. Similarly, that the Likud has become ever more populist and has retained less and less Liberal input, is also a commonplace observation. Depending on who exactly one sees as the dominant group in Labour, and particularly on which elements are the key ones in the Likud, it could even be argued that the so-called right and left have swapped places. But if that is going too far, the observation that there is no fundamental difference in economic policy between Labour or Likud is not. And, the more one accepts the importance of U.S. influence on the one hand, the inextinguishability of the world economic processes that suck in the open Israeli economy on the other, the less surprising this process becomes.

The picture that then emerges is one of a government — in this case one comprising both major parties, which is probably a net gain — faced with forces that are beyond its control, whether for good or bad (the oil price collapse, the U.S. trade and budget deficits). The classic line, "this thing is bigger than both of us," might aptly portray the plight of the

Labour/Likud government in the face of the faceless monster that the international markets of the 1980s represent. However, the myths that both parties grew up on and nurtured for so many years cause the realities that are so plain at cabinet level to be distorted at lower levels. The middle echelon *apparatchiks* of all the parties, and the grass roots as well, continue to believe that government means power, wealth, influence and the ability to attain more of those things.

The reality, however, is that today government, while still having those things to offer, has lost the ability to generate more of them. The likelihood, in fact, is that it will have less to offer, while more candidates will seek whatever is available. Thus a peculiar situation is emerging wherein at the top of the major parties there is a growing consensus in the direction of reduced intervention and less government control of the economy, while lower down there is another consensus opposed to these trends. There are, therefore, statist and free marketeers of various shades in both Labour and Likud. The division is certainly not between the parties; it is between different levels within each party.

In this context, the old baggage is either obsolete or irrelevant. Old-style socialism, in the sense of the common ownership of "the commanding heights" of the economy, and even of policies such as using taxes for income redistribution, have been discarded or absolutely reversed. By the same token, Eretz Yisrael has no relevance in the context of no growth economy; the longer-term implications of economic failure have begun to sink in to most sections of the Likud.

On the wings, the extremists in both camps continue to hold out in their fortresses. Mapam, for instance, calls for increased spending on industry, no changes in the social-welfare system and, if anything, enlarged transfer payments. The presumed source of revenues for these, if any such is considered, is taxation. Not being saddled with the ability to implement them apparently absolves those proposing these policies for thinking them through.

Tehiya presents itself as an anti-socialist party, but although this tough talk suffices to take in the more gullible American right-wingers, who are particularly taken with this party's anti-Arab and anti-Soviet pose, it cannot obscure certain unpleasant facts. Tehiya's anti-socialism is clearly recognizable as the "third way" of the 1920s — in other words as state corporatism in the fascist model as developed by Mussolini. Tehiya does not believe in selling state assets, but does be-

lieve in the government intervening where it deems necessary e.g., in developing the West Bank and also has such other classic elements as compulsory arbitration of labour disputes.

Statism is also the trademark of the religious parties, including Agudat Yisrael, despite the obvious theological contradictions that this stance involves for supposedly "anti-Zionist" parties. Their statism expresses itself in two forms, namely direct state intervention to regulate the economy by government fiat, for example how the hotel and tourism industry should be run, and by government handouts for activities it wishes to promote. The latter are, of course, the primary *raison d'être* of the religious parties, at least today, and most avowedly so of Shas, which was set up solely to obtain a more equitable division of the education subsidy budget.

Seen in this light, it becomes understandable why Mapam and Tehiya are, and will remain, outside the government. They cannot accept that the government does not have the resources to pursue the policies they espouse. At a pinch, each of them would fall back on the stable source of funds — disposable income in the private sector. Neither would touch government spending overall, each would rebalance it to reflect its own priorities. The same holds true for the religious parties, but so long as their special funds are provided, their participation in government is assured, despite their meagre policy achievements.

The two main parties, by contrast, have to govern. They have both learned that the general public will not be plundered by the government, of whatever stripe and for whatever partisan purpose. As noted earlier in this series, they have reluctantly switched the focus of cutting from the private to the public sector, meaning less government, fewer handouts and less jobs for the boys, than previously. The most recent, and in many ways the most remarkable testimony to the extent of the change at the top, was provided by the remarks of Yitzhak Shamir, the man who was almost always silent throughout the endless cabinet debates on economic policy in 1984-5.

Shamir said he regards the economy as a major area of involvement once he takes over as premier in two weeks. And, he added, the tax burden is intolerable and tax reform is vital. Whether he believes it, or even knows what he is talking about, will shortly be known. Meanwhile, the mere fact that he felt compelled to voice such sentiments speaks volumes about the political and economic climate today.



Buying time: After several lean years, Dizengoff Centre is finally drawing crowds. (Werner Braun)

Dizengoff Centre is a belated success

It took a long time, and the explanations for why it happened now are still not clear, but Dizengoff Centre is finally on the map.

For nearly seven years the complex stood half finished and half empty, propped up by four banks and a 12,000 square metre Hamashbir Lezarchan.

But the shops — half owned by private investors, half owned by Dizengoff Centre Ltd. — changed hands over and over again, with investors taking a beating each time from shopkeepers unable to make ends meet.

This summer, however, something clicked. According to Gideon Kotler, who runs Dizengoff Centre Management, the company responsible for the day-to-day operations of the huge complex, it actually began last year but this year was the one they had waited for.

With 350 businesses operating in the 40,000 square metre complex, Dizengoff Centre is the largest mall in the country. Kotler's company charges NIS 5 per square metre a month for maintenance, which is equal to the cost of maintaining and improving the building plus 15 per cent.

Despite the differences between the two, the success of Dizengoff Centre may be behind the success of the Canion. It took years for Israelis to learn how to shop in a mall, and it took shopkeepers just as long to learn how to present their wares in a mall atmosphere.

Kotler says there's nothing uniquely Israeli about the Dizengoff Centre mall.

But to an outsider, there is something Israeli — it appears that many of the shops, especially on Dizengoff's southern, older side, seem to be run by managers who think they are on Rehov Herzl, the wholesalers neighbourhood south of Migdal Shalom.

Handwritten notices on windows, unattractive displays and a hotdog joint on every corner, detract from the mall atmosphere.

Nonetheless, the success of the more fashionable shops in the new wing of the building, on the north side of Rehov Dizengoff, has already seemed to create an osmosis effect, inspiring other shopkeepers to improve their displays, if not their products.

One key sign of the success of the centre is the turnover rate. If five years ago, about 20 per cent of the shops changed hands every year, for the last two years there has been a minimal change in ownership.

Investment opportunities remain in the centre, mostly on the top floors of the complex.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

IMF sees world economy gaining momentum in '87

WASHINGTON (AP). — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Sunday tempered its gloomy forecasts of economic growth for the industrial world and said "activity is still expected to pick up," with U.S. production rising 3.5 per cent in 1987.

In its semi-annual "World Economic Outlook" the IMF said "the rather disappointing economic downturn for the first half of 1986 has caused the staff to revise down its projections for economic growth in 1986," the IMF said in its report Sunday.

"However, economic activity is still expected to pick up in the second half of the year and in 1987," Bankers and government leaders from 151 nations will gather in Washington today for the opening of the annual meeting of the fund and its sister organization, the World Bank. The meeting ends Friday. Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno leads the Israeli delegation.

Meanwhile, U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker asked the IMF on Sunday to give more publicity to the criticisms it makes of its 151 member governments.

HOPE FOR CUTS IN U.S. trade and budget deficits in the next year despite their current record heights was expressed by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson Sunday.

Western finance ministers had hoped for.

"But there is a better prospect of a lower U.S. deficit next year," Lawson said, apparently referring to Gramm-Rudman legislation to trim government spending.

The U.S. budget deficit is expected to reach a record \$230 billion this year.

FRENCH STATE CAR MAKERS Regie Renault expect to return to profitability at the end of 1987 after further reducing losses this year, Chairman Georges Besse said in an interview published in *Le Monde* yesterday.

He said the group would cut its consolidated net loss to between \$760 million and \$900m. this year from \$1.6b. last year.

And, he said, that "with a positive operating balance sheet, we will effectively be making money at the end of next year."

CHINA WILL LOWER customs duties on many imported consumer products, but will raise its tariff on imported autos from 100 to 200 per cent, the *China Daily* said yesterday.

The official newspaper quoted an officer of the General Administration of Customs saying the domestic market for such consumer goods as televisions and refrigerators had developed rapidly, reducing the price difference between domestic and foreign products and making it less necessary to impose heavy import duties on some articles.

ANDERSON, CLAYTON AND CO. said Sunday it had signed a definitive merger agreement for its acquisition by Quaker Oats Co. for \$812 million.

Quaker Oats, which topped a \$64-per-share proposal from Ralston Purina Co., was expected to begin a \$66-a-share cash tender offer today or Wednesday.

East Germany gives nod to moonlighting

By CATHERINE FIELD

EAST BERLIN. — East Germany has begun openly encouraging citizens to take on second jobs to supplement their meagre state-controlled incomes. A new regulation, effective from October 1, allows car owners to set up private taxi firms.

The hope is that this will help solve the chronic taxi shortage, and curb the number of illegal taxis that have been operating for some years.

Moonlighting is the most efficient way of getting work such as apartment repairs and redecoration completed without a lengthy, red-tape-induced wait. The shortage of trades-people and the lack of motivation within state companies has brought about increased demand for what has become known as the "Free Evening Brigades". Their rates, normally around \$1.60 an hour, are no dearer than official firms.

The government puts up with moonlighting because it has long recognized that state wages do not satisfy people's appetites.

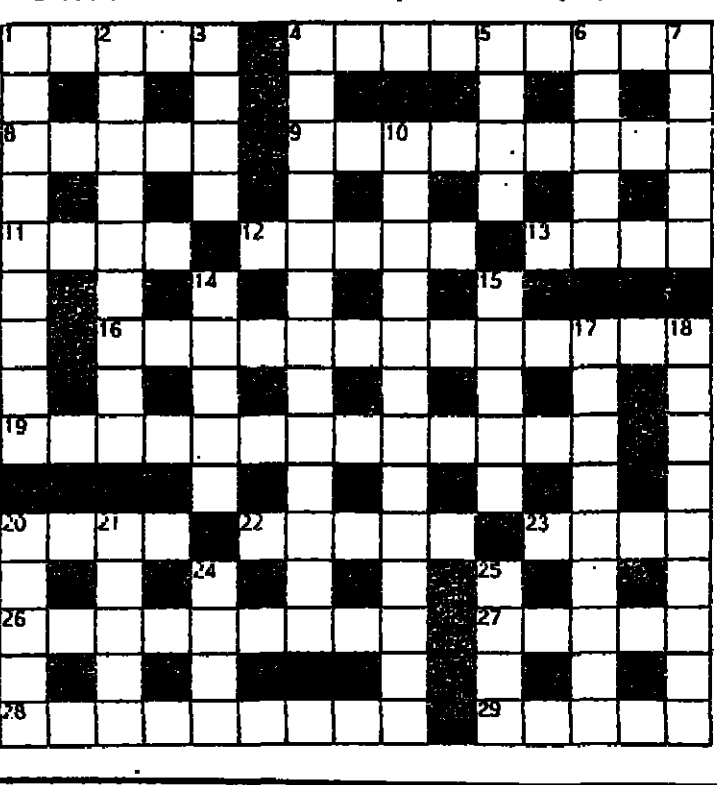
A normal working month, 175 hours, brings in around \$240. While rent, staple foods, services such as gas and electricity are cheap, refrigerators, television sets and washing machines demand a price often beyond the average wage. Reasonable clothes are also fearfully expensive.

The only group discouraging moonlighting are the country's socialists. They believe, in the words of one, that "people have too little time for rest and relaxation, and therefore the creativity of their extra work is not to their benefit."

(London Observer Service)

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Be in time for a gleeful song? (5)
 - Puritanical old Christian sect having retreats in part of the UK (9)
 - Shows a dispirited attitude when poems are misread (5)
 - Lived like a tramp on coarse sort of diet? (7,2)
 - One who makes sure he doesn't waste a thing (4)
 - Bed-sitter in the home routines required for dogs? (5)
 - Ignoble design (4)
 - Technicians who go on shooting expeditions (13)
 - Route taken by the covered wagons going through heartland (5,4,4)
 - Firth of Forth rock-fish (4)
 - Seats changed to advantage (5)
 - Rural dean grasping an African coin (4)
 - A cosy little indoor spread (9)
 - She goes about in sunny weather (5)
 - Disastrous consequences of the second mowing (9)
 - Suitable cake for a minister of God? (5)
- DOWN**
- Place coming out for electronic technology (9)
 - Mountain folk who wield a lot of influence? (3,6)
 - It may be played on the lawn in summer (4)
 - What one needs to build up one's vocabulary? (4,9)
 - Hollow response to the cave-man's call (4)
 - A girl that is far from happy at the outset (5)
 - The enemy the Salvation Army has to beat! (5)
 - Short of manpower? (5,8)
 - Game of chance many take to (5)
 - Tell-tale marks for those who follow the game (5)
 - Kind of grenade that arouses affection (9)
 - Well below the going rate for Veronica (9)
 - He gets swallowed by a snake for tea (5)
 - Begin to show signs of alarm? (5)
 - It's up to Rex to make the food go round (4)
 - Empty-headed fool climbing a peak in Thessaly (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma, 523191; Baisam, Salah Eddin, 72215; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Alawa, Herod's Gate, 282058; Tel Aviv: Brit, 28 King George, 283731; Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230746; Netanya: Hamsen, 13 Sderot Weizman, 220205; Haifa: Mazor, 97 Hameginim, 524113.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassa Ein Karem (pediatric, E.N.T.), Bikur Holim (internal, obstetric), Shazar Zedek (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology).

Tel Aviv: Rokeh (pediatric), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tel Aviv dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133
Ashdod 23333 Kiryat Shmona 44334
Bat Yam 9311111 Nahariya 923333
Beer Sheva 74727 Netanya 23333
Carmel 988555 Petah Tikva 923111
Dan Region 781111 Rehovot 451333
Ellat 72333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Gadera 22333 Safed 30333
Haifa 512233 Tel Aviv 240113
Holon 803133 Tiberias 90111
Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Eran" — Emotional First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 251112, Haifa 872222, Beer Sheva 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv 234819, Jerusalem — 245555, and Haifa 382611.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel: 553528, 553502, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 252025, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

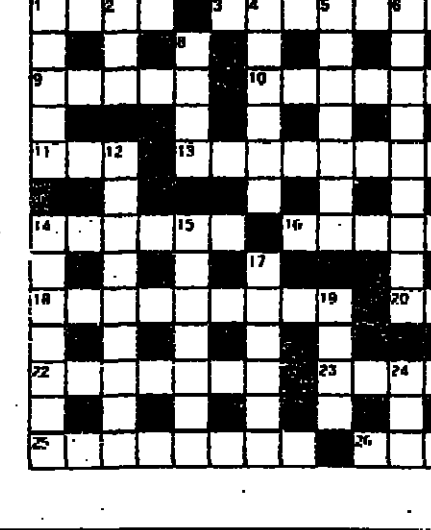
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel: 02-435300, 435300 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hour Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

QUICK CROSSWORD

3 Ecclesiastical vestment
9 Bizarre
10 Quick reply



- 1 Tibetan ox
13 Italian restaurant
14 Squat
16 Guard
18 Lighten
20 Gratuity
22 Commanded
23 Exclude
25 Going fast
26 Visit

- DOWN**
- Extreme pain
 - Ring
 - Imaginary
 - Tube for transferring liquids
 - Held
 - Bright green
 - Shut in
 - Range of information
 - Soft leather
 - Concealed
 - Forgive
 - Swirl
 - Danger
 - Larger snake

Yesterday's Solution

STARCH ANTELOPE
C T A I R L A
A T T E N D A G E N C I A
R E U H E V T
C R E W U N I T E S I R E
I H A T C H E D R O O F
Y R E B E R E C A
T B P H S T A N P
E V E N L E V E R B A N I
S A D R S G T R
T U R N E D O N M A R I N A
E D A S I O T
R E S E R V E S B L O N D E

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 5 Jerry, 8 Mandarin, 9 Split, 10 Shortage, 11 Party, 14 Era, 16 Andou, 17 Prison, 18 Eat, 20 Dusty, 24 Treasure, 25 Begums, 26 Spacious, 27 State, DOWN: 1 Avenue, 2 Annoy, 3 Have, 4 Nigger, 5 Emphasis, 7 Relation, 12 Argument, 13 Contempt, 14 Pre, 15 Apt, 18 Abrupt, 21 March, 22 Tutor, 23 Dense.

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

A basket of trouble

It is now two months since the shekel ceased to be pegged to the dollar and instead was linked to a basket of currencies in which the U.S. dollar is the major, but by no means the only component. Although the international currency markets have been anything but stable in that period, the dollar/shekel/basket ratios have remained fairly similar to the rates originally fixed. The dollar itself has slipped somewhat against the Deutschmark and fractionally against the yen, but has gained against the pound sterling. In all, no dramatic change has taken place overall.

This, however, represents no guarantee as to the future. The current feeling is that the dollar is going to fall further, smashing through the two-mark barrier and maybe going to 1.80, as well as losing more ground against most other currencies. In local terms, this would mean that the basket would move up to the NIS 1.5 level where the government wants to keep it, and the shekel would fall against the dollar.

The tax package raises levies on long-term capital gains, noted analyst Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld and Stern.

In London, the Financial Times index of 100 stocks plunged 26 points to the day's low of 1542.6 at closing. Analysts said that without a cut in interest rates abroad, British authorities might have to countenance an increase in the country's already-high 10 percent base rates in order to cushion the pound against further losses.

In the last few days, yesterday included, the Bank of England opted to intervene directly in foreign-

Group of 5 fails to coordinate moves

Dollar, pound drop on interest-rate fears

The failure of the Group of Five finance ministers over the weekend to agree on measures aimed at stabilizing exchange rates and cutting interest took a heavy toll on the dollar and pound sterling yesterday. Share prices in New York and London also dropped in response.

In London, the U.S. currency lost ground to all major currencies except the pound, closing the day at 2.0255 Deutschmarks, compared with 2.0455 on Friday. In Tokyo, the dollar ended at 153.65 yen, down from Friday's 154.43. The pound ended the day in London unchanged against the dollar, at \$1.4355, but the sterling index against a basket of world currencies fell to a record low of 68.2 percent of its 1975 value.

Both the West German and the British central banks intervened to shore up the dollar and pound, traders said.

Meanwhile, on Wall Street, the Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped 14.5 points, to 1755 on a combination of the Group of Five failure to reach an accord and worries about the tax-reform package passed by Congress over the weekend. The Dow was off by as much as 30 points at one point.

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In the last few days, yesterday included, the Bank of England opted to intervene directly in foreign-

exchange markets to support the ailing pound.

The Group of Five agreed over the weekend in Washington prior to this week's International Monetary Fund meeting (see story page 8), that long-term coordination of economic policies should be more binding. But they left a long-simmering dispute over interest rates unresolved.

The Group of Seven—adding Italy and Canada to the G-5 group of the U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain and France—said the present scale of some current account imbalances cannot be sustained, but stopped short of stating how the problems should be solved, economists noted.

Washington has been trying to convince Bonn and Tokyo to cut their interest rates to spur along their economies. The belief is that with the resulting stronger domestic demand, they will need to export less to the U.S.

"It was as if nothing happened," an analyst for Societe Generale in Paris said about the meeting. "Everyone stuck to their same positions as before. There was no agreement and the market is completely confused....In the absence of good U.S. economic indicators, the dollar will obviously continue to fall."

European dealers and economists agreed that downward pressure on the dollar is likely to push it below two marks fairly soon, in the absence of agreement on coordinated interest rate or currency action at the weekend.

Some British economists said the pound was even more vulnerable to downward pressure than the dollar and said expectations of base rate rises to protect it range as high as an additional two percentage points to the current 10 per cent rate. (AP, Reuters)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Court orders halt to citrus allocation plan

The High Court of Justice yesterday issued a temporary order against Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, preventing him from giving the Citrus Products Board the right to allocate citrus for industrial use.

The court order, which came at the request of eight citrus-grower cooperatives, also required Sharon to explain the rationale behind his allocation plan.

The eight cooperatives, which claim to represent growers that produce 26 per cent of Israel's citrus, said Sharon's plan would unnecessarily interfere with the free market. It would set prices and the condition of sales, the cooperatives said.

The allocation programme, which was supposed to go into effect this Wednesday, will now be delayed until the ministry responds to the court's request. (Iim)

LUZ INDUSTRIES LTD. and the Ministry of Energy are surveying potential sites in southern Israel for the construction of a Luz-designed solar-power station.

Project Manager Yahel Zilka said the survey would be jointly financed by the ministry and Luz, and take about six months to conduct. The Negev is thought to be one of the most suitable areas in the world for producing electricity from solar energy.

Two power stations in California based on Luz technology generate a total capacity of 44 MW of electricity per year. Two additional systems in the same region will be producing 30 MW each by the end of the year.

A SOFTWARE PACKAGE designed by Carmel-based Argos under contract from the U.S. chemical concern DuPont Co. for users of DuPont-made freon, will be sold throughout Western Europe shortly.

The programme, which stores information on the properties of DuPont refrigerants and the calculations needed to utilize them efficiently, is being marketed by Cologne-based Itta. Itta specializes in marketing Israeli high-technology products.

Itta has also begun marketing a mathematical programme designed in Israel that saves engineers a large part of the calculations required for product development and application. It is seeking to set up contacts between European chemical companies and Israeli high-tech firms, similar to the DuPont-Argos arrangement.

THE 1,100 WORKERS at the Alliance Tire and Rubber Co. plant in Hadera returned to work Sunday following a court order forbidding them to strike or take job sanctions.

During a special meeting, employees approved the decision of their workers' committee to for the time being lift all sanctions taken last week in a bid to force the management to increase wages some 40 per cent. The workers also sought permanent status for 70 temporary employees.

Chairman of the workers' committee, Michael Peretz, said that they would nevertheless continue their fight until management met their demands and compensated them for the salary erosion of the past twelve months.

THE LARGEST SHARE issue ever in Britain was eight times oversubscribed with five million people applying for shares in the TSB Group PLC, bank officials said yesterday.

S.A., Israeli firms jointly design software

By DORON PELY
Special to The Jerusalem Post

A computerized data-collection system, designed to accommodate information from remote sites and process it in one central computer, has been developed jointly by Com Software Services Ltd. of Ramat Gan and Computer Sources of Johannesburg. It is being marketed in South Africa.

Data-collection systems are rapidly becoming a major managerial tool for keeping tabs over such diverse areas as personnel, raw material and finished-products stock traffic as well as security checks at factories gates, according to Com general manager Doron Hertzlovitch. He said several segments of the programme, which controls the data-collection system were developed by his company, while other parts of the system were developed by its South African partners.

Several gold mines in South Africa have purchased the system, according to Hertzlovitch. Although he refused to give exact figures, he said exports of the software package to South Africa had already topped several hundred thousand dollars this year.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	116.144+0.93%
Non-Bank Index	147.08+0.81%
Arrangement	102.98+0.88%
Insurance	172.84+0.80%
Commerce, Services	182.07+0.83%
Real Estate	133.50+0.11%
Industrial	131.40+0.57%
Textiles	190.07+1.71%
Metals	130.00+1.51%
Electronics	84.48+0.45%
Chemicals	133.50+0.11%
Industrial Invest.	119.95+4.57%
Investment Cos.	145.00+1.43%
General Bond Index	109.98+0.13%
Index-linked Bonds	117.70+0.07%
Unchanged	114.22+0.17%
Partially-linked	109.98+0.00%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.48+0.19%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.47+0.05%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	105.22+0.08%
Long-term 5+ yrs	104.73+0.28%

Share Movements:

Advances	185 (154)
Declines	2 (26)
Unchanged	4 (7)
of which 5%+	18 (6)
of which 5%+	18 (6)
Unchanged	4 (7)
Trading Halt	62 (61)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Stable/falls to 0.5%
3% fully-linked	Stable/falls to 0.5%

Turnovers:

Shares—total	NIS10,029,600
Non-Bank	NIS3,094,700
Insurance	NIS7,624,900
Commerce, Services	NIS5,511,900
Real Estate	NIS2,011,400
Industrial	NIS2,436,500

Trade & Services

Metr Ezra	6651 342 -
Supersol 2	5820 738 -
Delek r	3180 890 +0.8
Lightage	14570 46 -
Cold Storage	1907 48 -5.0
Dan Hotels	1713 447 +5.5
Yarden Hotel	3001 86 +1.8
Hilon 1	2220 72 +2.8
Team 1	1857 552 +0.1

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Azorim	898 5490 +2.8
Elit	8910 115 -
Africa Int. 0.1	34600 58 +0.9
Daniner	5580 880 +1.8
Prop. & Bldg.	2800 885 +2.5
Maeyu 0.1	4040 153 +2.8
ILDC r	50000 33 +0.3
Rasco r	no trading
Mahadrin	7652 180 -1.2
Haderim	1296 2303 -3.1

Commercial Banks

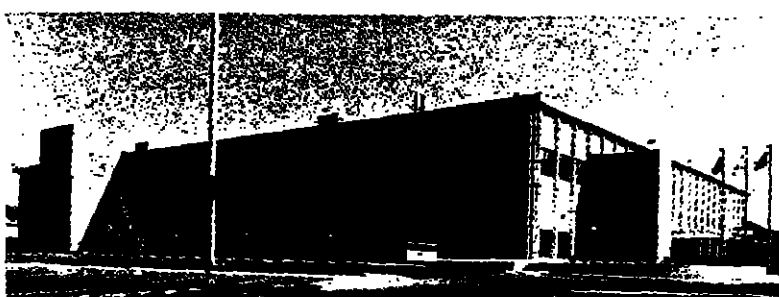
Leumi Mort. r	4880 72 -0.6
Dev. Mort. r	2136 490 +0.5
Mishkan r	13010 39 +0.8
Tefahot r	5400 124 -1.8

Financial Institutions

Agri C	no trading
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading
Cl. Lending 0.1	18950 116 -2.6

Insurance

Anat 0.1 r	1180 1528 +0.3
Phoenix 0.1 r	255 35556 +9.1
Phoenix 0.1 r	850 10776 +4.4
Hemshar	7200 198 +2.9
Menorah 1	2199 405 +10.1
Sahar 1	5471 292 +4.4
Zion Hold. 1	9100 6 -



This new National Semiconductor research center in Migdal Ha'Emek was dedicated yesterday in a ceremony attended by Industry Minister Ariel Sharon and the U.S. company's president, Charles Sporek. The center, which employs 150, will specialize in manufacturing and designing integrated circuits. It is the company's fourth facility in Israel.

Bank of Israel making bank-share purchases

Post Economic staff

Bank shares moved up by 1 to 2 per cent on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday after the Bank of Israel and the Treasury confirmed they had adopted a policy of selective purchases.

Trading volume was unusually high at just over NIS 3 million as investors scrambled to buy on the news. The central bank's intervention in the market actually began Sunday and was the first by the bank in over a year.

The yield on most of the bank shares, which are due to be redeemed by the government under the "arrangement" in October 1987 and 1988, is currently between 15.6 and 16.8 per cent. The government agreed to buy the shares in the wake of the October 1983 bank-shares collapse at their prices immediately before the plunge in order to protect investors.

In an announcement yesterday, the treasury said a decision taken by its bank-share committee, headed by Director-General Emmanuel Sharon, empowered the Bank of

Israel to step into the market on behalf of the government and buy shares. However, the timing and scope of the buying, which is limited to the acceptance of offers and does not include active bidding, would be determined on an ad hoc basis.

Purchase decisions would depend on the level of yields on the bank shares, which effectively trade as dollar-linked bonds. The Treasury said. The general financial position of the government—essentially whether it had recently absorbed or injected money into the markets—would also be a criterion, it added.

The object of this buying programme, the Treasury said, was to take advantage of temporary market situations so as to lower the final cost of the planned bank-share redemption. The Treasury also said to the government it aimed to spread out the redemption process over a longer time span.

Sunday's purchases were the first made under the new policy, and further purchases will be made and when suitable conditions arise.

Number of troubled firms rises, but trend is slowing

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV.—The number of companies facing financial problems grew 8 per cent, or 181, in the past month to 2,453, Dun and Bradstreet reported yesterday.

Compared with December 1985, the number of companies facing difficulties rose a sharp 54 per cent, or 1,592, Dun and Bradstreet noted. In January 1985, only 328 companies were reported to be in difficulty.

The annual turnover of the 2,453 companies amounted to some \$3.5 billion, Dun and Bradstreet said.

The companies suffering difficulties are for the most part in the manufacturing, construction and business-services sector. Some 68 per cent have chronic liquidity problems, difficulties in meeting pay-

ments or have failed to honour cheques.

Dun and Bradstreet also uses as criteria companies that cannot make loan payments on schedule, fail to supply merchandise or fulfil other commitments, have considerably reduced their operations, incurring financial losses, or have ceased to operate or have filed for bankruptcy.

Eyal Yanai, manager of Dun and Bradstreet's business information division, said the number of companies added to the list has recently stabilized as a growing number of concerns were able to resume regular loan repayments.

Yanai noted that only 5 per cent of the companies in trouble had an annual turnover of more than \$10m. The majority were small companies with sales of less than \$1m. a year, he added.

'35 towns face financial collapse'

By YOEL DAR

ACRE. Thirty-five development towns face financial collapse, according to Shaul Amour, chairman of the organization that links the towns.

Amour, mayor of Migdal Ha'emek, Sunday told reporters

that the towns' deficit was now a record NIS 60 million. Commercial banks had told five mayors that legal steps would be taken against them personally for failure to pay municipal debts. Development towns would not be able to pay September salaries, he said.

Israel has trade surplus with U.S.

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV.—Despite the weakening U.S. dollar, Israel maintained a trade surplus with the U.S. for the second year in a row, the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference to mark the publication of a guidebook on the free-trade-area agreement between Israel and the U.S., chamber representatives said Israel's export to the U.S. increased just under 8 per

cent in the first eight months of the year to \$1.4 billion, while imports from the U.S. dropped marginally to \$1.16b. from \$1.15b. in January-August 1985.

The export figures include diamonds but exclude defence-related products.

Among the biggest export gainers were textiles, which increased by 25 per cent from 1985, despite declines in the export of bed sheets and the strict quotas on textile imports to the U.S.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapes	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	28.9	7-15.50%	8-15.75%	8-18.00%
HAPOALIM	25.9	8-15%	10-15.75%	12-14.50%
DISCOUNT	21.9	8-17%	8-17%	8-17.50%
MICRAH	8.5	8-16%	6-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	23.7	6-15%	7-17%	6-17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapes: Demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: Fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH—FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.375	5.500	
STG (£10,000 pounds)	9.000	9.125	9.375	
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.525	3.750	3.750	
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.250	3.375	3.375	
YEN (5,000,000 yen)	3.250	3.250	3.250	

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (September 25)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep.*
		Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Rates
Currency basket	1	1.4860	1.5040			1.4929
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4803	1.4987	1.46	1.53	1.4878
Deutschmark	1	0.7301	0.7392	0.72	0.75	0.7391
Pound Sterling	1	2.1287	2.1551	2.08	2.19	2.1417
French Franc	1	0.2228	0.2255	0.22	0.23	0.2238
Japanese Yen	100	0.9825	0.9744	0.95	0.98	0.9670
Dutch Florin	1	0.6456	0.6536	0.64	0.67	0.6488
Swiss Franc	1	0.9007	0.9119	0.89	0.93	0.9038
Swedish Krona	1	0.2141	0.2167	0.21	0.22	0.2148
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2004	0.2029	0.20	0.21	0.2014
Danish Krone	1	0.1936	0.1959	0.19	0.20	0.1942
Finnish Mark	1	0.3014	0.3052	0.30	0.31	0.3028
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0577	1.0809	1.05	1.10	1.0728
Australian Dollar	1	0.8529	0.8412	0.87	0.86	0.8543
S. African Rand	1	0.8576	0.8758	0.83	0.87	0.8713
Belgian Franc	10	0.3483	0.3526	0.34	0.36	0.3535
Austrian Shilling	10	1.0388	1.0495	1.02	1.07	1.0419
Italian Lira	1000	1.0555	1.0686	1.04	1.10	1.0801
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.21	4.47	4.2700
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.78	0.83	0.8183
ECU	1	1.5240	1.5429	—	—	1.5312

Rep. rates are for September 29.

Rep. rates are for September 25.

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 29)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	429.45	P.M. FIX	427.00
	PARIS NOON FIX	426.25	ZURICH P.M. FIX	427.00
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	553.90		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	556.50		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	136.75		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 16.30GMT)

Forward Rates				
	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.028075	52/47	77/72	150/140
POUND STERLING	1.4315/25	100/98	148/146	273/268
SWISS FRANC	1.6437/47	55/50	85/80	150/140
JAPANESE YEN	153.70/80	29/27	47/46	93/88
FRENCH FRANC	6.534/70	155/175	260/280	520/560
ITALIAN LIRA	1400.75/85	1225/1275	1900/1975	3475/3575
DUTCH GULDEN	2.2885/95	30/26	46/42	91/84
BELGIAN FRANC	42.0200/40	9/10	13/16	25/30
DANISH KRONER	1.6450/75	375/425	578/625	1178/1275
SCANDINAVIAN KRONER	4.6200/19	48/45	72/68	125/100
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1.0304/40	25/22	38/33	66/61
FINNISH MARK	4.5070/90	600/640	930/980	1620/1720
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6274/81	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONER	7.3850/00	990/1010	1515/1535	2980/3020

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 Hana Shor Supplements Editor
 Erwin Frankel
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Ashkelon fevers

IT WAS A SPLENDID address that the prime minister, Shimon Peres, delivered Sunday afternoon at the ceremony in Ashkelon at which the main town square - to be known officially as Kikar Shalom - was named after the late Mohammed V, King of Morocco.

Facing a crowd of hate-filled Jewish rioters, who kept disrupting his address, Mr. Peres boldly reaffirmed his faith in the possibility of a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He acknowledged that the task was not an easy one. "While some attempt to resolve the conflict there are others," he conceded, "who seek to widen it, to deepen it, to make it permanent. They spread hate against Jews as Jews and against Arabs as Arabs."

The premier had known in advance that he would be speaking to an Ashkelon inflamed by the murder a day earlier of a townsman, Haim Azran, in the marketplace of nearby Gaza. He could not, however, have foreseen the outpouring of animosity towards Arabs set off, with the active assistance of Tehiya and Kach demagogues, by the one-day delay in the dead man's funeral caused by the need to perform a court-ordered autopsy.

In the streets of Ashkelon, the reason for the delay was widely assumed to have been Mayor Eli Dayan's disinclination to spoil the festive atmosphere of the square-naming ceremony for a dead Arab monarch. Not a particularly bad Arab monarch, it was agreed in the heavily ex-Moroccan town, perhaps even a good one, but still, like the Gaza assassin, an Arab. To honour him at such a time was held to be an insufferable offence.

In retrospect, it may be doubted whether Mohammed V had fully earned the homage paid to him by Ashkelon. The idea of calling Peace Square after him was evidently conceived by a group of ex-Moroccan Jews, most of them now in France, who are active in the cause of Arab-Israeli peace. They persuaded the Ashkelon city council that the late king had been a great benefactor of Moroccan Jewry during the early phase of World War II, when he had actively shielded it from Vichy's racist legislation.

An authoritative recent account of that period in Morocco's history as a French protectorate, by the Hebrew University's Michael Abitbul, vigorously contests this version. Prof. Abitbul portrays Mohammed V as a pliable, opportunistic collaborator who, though by no means ill-disposed towards the Jews, would not risk the loss of his throne by opposing Vichy. The Bey of Tunis did, at the same time, and in similar circumstances, do so; the King of Morocco did not.

In fact, however, the homage paid to Mohammed V was meant for his son, Hassan II. For it is Hassan who has truly spread his protective canopy over his Jewish subjects, who made his territory available for the meetings of Israel and Egyptian representatives which eventually led to the signing of the peace treaty, who but two months ago hosted Premier Peres at his palace in Ifrane - and who, as Mr. Peres reminded his unsympathetic Ashkelon audience, had just thwarted a bloody terrorist assault by the PLO inside Morocco designed as retaliation for the Ifrane encounter.

Since it is not customary to raise memorials for living monarchs, Hassan's father was chosen as a substitute, and due rationale was devised for the purpose.

The simple people of Ashkelon may have been confused by such an excess of sophistication. Mayor Dayan, for his part, would perhaps have done better to put the ceremony off until after the funeral, when passions had at least partly died down. This would have facilitated reception of his straightforward message: "We live in the Middle East and must aspire to peace with our neighbours." As it happened the message was largely ignored, and the funeral yesterday turned into an orgy of anti-Arab vindictiveness.

But to the Tehiya leaders who organized the anti-Mohammed V riots days before the murder in Gaza, that latest terrorist outrage was merely a handy excuse to take another bash at their great enemy - the hope of peace. For them and their allies in other parties, the purpose is to deepen, widen and make permanent the conflict with the Arabs. And to that end they will readily cooperate even with Meir Kahane, whom they profess to detest.

They must be given no quarter.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS ANOTHER victory for feminism: women in New York have now won the right to work as garbage collectors for the city.

Anne Favon and Karlen Anderson recently became the first of their sex to be hired for the job. Until now, the giant collection trucks have been a male bastion, just as the firetrucks were until women were hired to be firewomen. The two women passed their exams with flying colours after studying at the municipality's sanitation school. Anderson's father is a police captain and her grandfather and a number of male friends are sanitation workers. Their male colleagues aren't very pleased, saying that only a man can haul the heavy garbage cans. "But we won't chase them away," said one to a New York paper. "They'll decide to leave this hard work themselves. They can sweep

the streets or drive the trucks, but how will they raise the cans? I'm willing to work with them, but I'm not ready to run every time to help them pick up the garbage." J.S.I.

PS A MAJORITY of French believe in God, but this does not stop many of them cheating the taxman, according to a series of polls published in a new book in Paris.

Passions and Taboos by Andre Laurens said that 66 per cent of French believed in God and 47 per cent in a life after death. French sexlife was also closely examined in the book. Sixty-four per cent of married French men and women in the 25-44 age group admitted to sleeping with another partner. Sixty-one per cent of businessmen admitted to tax evasions, and 35 per cent of French men said that at some time they had wanted to commit murder.

DANILOFF

(Continued from Page One)

ment. Later he told reporters: "We didn't give in."

Secretary of State George Shultz who met for three hours with Eduard Shevardnadze at the Soviet UN mission in New York on Sunday night, refused comment on the release.

Informed sources said that meeting centred on Zakharov's release.

The New York court handling the espionage case against him last week put off setting a trial date, and sources said Zakharov might be allowed to leave the U.S. without trial.

They said a "decent interval" would probably be allowed to elapse between Danilo's release and that of Zakharov.

In New York, sources told Reuters they expected that after Zakharov was freed, several prominent Soviet dissidents would be allowed to go to the West.

Among the names mentioned were

Yuri Orlov, founder of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Committee now in exile in a village near the Arctic Circle, Jewish activists Ida Nudel and Vladimir Stepan, and David Goldfarb, a friend of Danilo's who says the KGB tried to get him to frame the reporter. Laurence Urgenson, the federal prosecutor in charge of the Zakharov case, told Reuters the Soviet UN employee was still in New York. The prosecutor's office had received no instructions yet from the Justice Department, he said.

"We are sitting and waiting. We would have to be involved in implementing any decision. As far as I know, Zakharov phoned the U.S. Marshal Service today, as he is supposed to, and reported he is still in New York," Urgenson said.

Goldfarb's son Alexander, a professor at Columbia University in New York, said the KGB had tried two years ago to force his father to set Danilo off and his father had refused.

Why Israel can't speak for all Soviet Jews

MIKHAIL AGURSKY

THE TREND is by no means new but recent events have demonstrated the dangers of misusing words in politics. This is not particularly harmful when it has no practical implication, but the situation is quite different when carelessness with words can have very serious repercussions. I refer to the misuse of the term "Soviet Jews" by Israeli politicians who have not sufficiently considered its meaning.

Such misuse is especially harmful when one speaks of the persecution of "Soviet Jews" as one of the major concerns of the State of Israel, or when one speaks of "Soviet Jews" as if they were united in the wish to come to Israel, or at least to leave the USSR.

Yes, Soviet Jews as a whole are indeed victims of shameful racist discrimination in the USSR, which is manifested in their almost total absence from all significant political and administrative activity. A handful of token Jews are allowed to take part in these areas for show - but not as decision-makers. The party apparatus (though not party membership), government, diplomacy, army, security, and so on, are all actually *Judenrein*. Jews are permitted to work in civilian industry, trade, science, education, health services and the arts. This discrimination is extended not only to Jews, but also to "half-Jews" and in some important cases also to "quarter-Jews."

Jews are also denied any representation as a national body, with the exception of the artificial and actually non-existent "Jewish autonomous province" in Birobidzhan with its 8,000 to 10,000 Jews.

However, this discrimination does not mean persecution! Jews are not arrested because they are Jews; they are subject to the same laws as other citizens. Moreover, because of their dynamism Jews generally have a higher than average income and in

fact belong to the backbone of the Soviet urban middle class - even to its upper stratum.

Jews are therefore widely regarded by the average Russian as part of the privileged ruling class; the Jew very often is the closest and most direct "boss." A Jewish administrator in a textile factory, a Jewish head of a quality-control laboratory, a Jewish senior engineer in a design bureau which develops machine tools - is still a boss who controls the working conditions and salaries of too many Russians.

Jews as a nation suffer terribly from existential discrimination, which blocks their political and administrative advancement and does not permit them the possibility of fully developing their intellectual capacity, but this in itself is not what one may term persecution.

As a lecturer in the IDF, I once lectured on Soviet anti-Semitism to young soldiers from Oriental communities and development towns. When I naively began describing the discrimination practised against Soviet Jews in many fields, they looked at me ironically, as if they were thinking that they would not at all mind being part of such a "discriminated" middle class.

PERSECUTION of Jews does exist in the USSR, but it is directed against those who wish to emigrate, who try to study or to teach Hebrew, who are active in the Zionist movement. These people run a serious risk of being beaten, molested, arrested. It is abominable and criminal, but we must not call it "persecution of Soviet Jews" but "persecution of Zionists." The situation is similar to that in the 1920s, when the Zionist movement in the USSR was repressed - and much

more harshly than today. As far as I know, nobody then accused the USSR of persecuting all Soviet Jews.

The Israeli public and world Jewry must actively intervene on behalf of these Zionist activists, but not on the grounds of persecution of all Soviet Jews. It is everyone's right to protest against the discrimination of Soviet Jews, but not to call it persecution. It is especially lamentable when Israeli political leaders, regardless of party affiliation, unwittingly resort to a linguistic misuse that harms both all Soviet Jews and Israel.

Apparently this verbal mistake was made when public concern for Soviet Jews as a whole, and especially for Zionist activists, became a cause of the Israeli government and was not left to the special and legitimate care of the Jewish Agency/WZO. The USSR in the past skillfully used the distinction of roles between the Soviet government and the Communists to argue its "innocence" on the subject of support of revolutionary movements. This point was somehow missed by the politicians here and the Israeli government has been put in a difficult diplomatic position. The upshot is confusing politics.

There is a much more difficult point: the ability of the Israeli government to represent all the Jewish Diaspora and to speak on its behalf. I do not think that there is legal ground for such an undertaking. It seems that the Israeli government actually, unwittingly, has declared itself to be a "World Jewish Government."

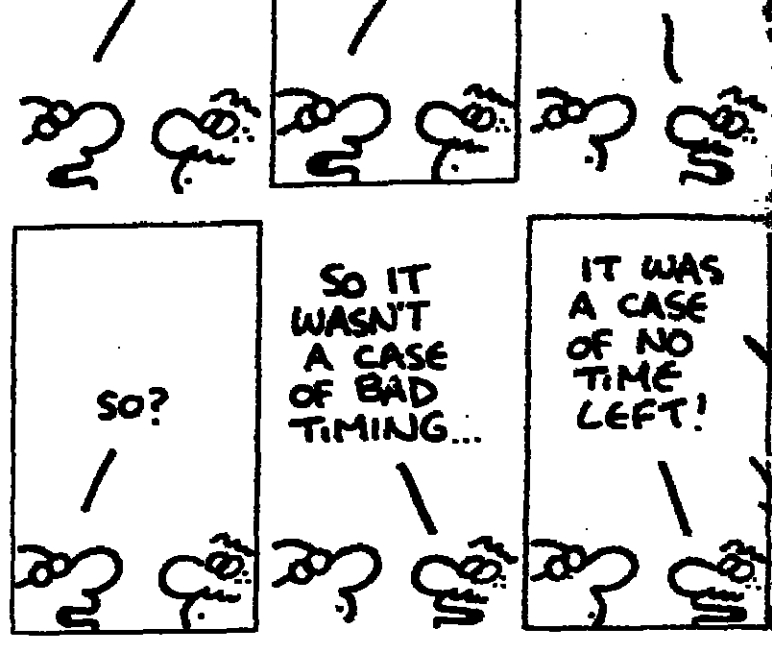
When Israeli leaders speak in behalf of all Soviet Jews, do they believe that all of them are happy to hear it? I am confident that they are not all happy. The kind of discrimination that exists in the USSR doesn't hit everybody. Many Jews may be quite satisfied with their lot, having achieved personal goals or having reached as far as they can,

Dry Bones

WELL, THE NAMING OF THE SQUARE IN ASHKELON...

...SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A CASE OF BAD TIMING.

HEY, THERE WERE ONLY FIVE DAYS LEFT 'TIL THE HOLIDAYS AND ROTATION!



and in no other society would they achieve more. The Soviet system of discrimination is actually and deliberately directed against the most dynamic part of the Jewish community.

Many Soviet Jews may not regard the existing discrimination as too much of a burden and may not be willing to risk emigration, in view of their personal limitations, which might be a disadvantage to them abroad. This has already been seen with many Soviet Jews who left the USSR.

Many Jews have aged relatives and will stay in the USSR for their sake, many are spouses in mixed marriages, which might keep them in the country. When Israeli politicians try to speak in the name of all Soviet Jews, this might only make them indignant, since it implies that they are foreign citizens of a country

which they cannot or do not wish to leave.

But more than that: systematic attempts to extend Israeli sovereignty over all Soviet Jews in this form cannot help but torpedo any understanding with the USSR. If it would come from the Jewish Agency/WZO, it would be taken seriously, since these are public, governmental, institutions. A Israeli political party also has the right to express its legitimate concern for all Soviet Jews, but this is not a government privilege.

Israel has a legal right to be concerned for the Zionist movement but certainly it is not the spokesman for every Jew including those who would like to leave the USSR for different destinations.

(The writer is a member of the Soviet and Eastern European Research Centre at Hebrew University.)

FUNERAL

(Continued from Page One)

had come the previous day from all over the country for the funeral, and instead, they witnessed a ceremony honouring an Arab king. "It's not true that the family agreed not to hold the funeral yesterday. The problem was, that we were told that the body would be released only at 5 p.m. and arrive at 7 p.m. - too late, since evening funerals are prohibited outside Jerusalem."

Meanwhile, police succeeded in holding emotions at bay. Eli Azran, a brother of the victim, spoke to the crowd through a megaphone to ask for "respect for the dead" and for the rabbi to proceed. When the rabbi intoned Azran's name, a heart-trending cry arose from the crowd. Men and women wept openly.

The rabbi called on everyone to become religious penitents as the New Year approaches. He also said: "Just as we want peace, so the Arabs want war. So instead of a son mourning his mother, we have a woman grieving for her dead son."

Health Minister Mordechai Gur, representing the government, said that Azran had believed that he was immune to terrorism because he was a "quiet person." But he was killed. "On our long road of battles, we have lost many of our best and most beautiful. We ask why, but there is no answer." Gur reiterated the government's position on terrorism, saying that "the war will go on, and we will hit the terrorists everywhere possible."

When it was the mayor's turn to eulogize Azran, the crowd flared up again. "Maniac! Why is he here anyway?" someone shouted. Then, spotting a familiar figure close by, the crowd chanted, "Arik Sharon! Arik Sharon!"

Sharon said: "The government decides on a speaker, and I abide by that decision. I wish only to express my condolences to the family."

Throughout, Eli Azran begged the crowd to forgo politics and let the family bury the dead in peace.

The throng pushed its way to the grave and jostled for position. Again, Azran begged for space. The victim's four sons - the eldest approaching 13 - waited quietly. Some relatives shouted before the radio and television crews: "Soon we'll have Arafat Square here. Next they'll want to commemorate Nasser! Jewish blood will not go un-avenged!"

Azran's uncle from Haifa said near the grave: "Imagine, this boy was supposed to give his bar mitzva speech next week, and instead he's saying the mourner's prayer for his father."

Wreaths were sent, but the crowd inhibited placing them on the grave so that once again, Eli Azran had to ask for respect: "If you don't move aside, they will have to trample on Jewish graves."

"I worked with him for many years at Ashkelon Plywood, and I can tell you he was a wonderful mechanic, a great welder," one colleague said. "He was this country's salt of the earth. He was only 32, but there's nobody in town who didn't know him, and love him. Look how many people came!"

Avraham Haimovich, who was plant manager for many years, said that Haim Azran "had golden hands, he was very talented. His brother Eli was a foreman before setting up his own business. The whole family is gentle, they're good people."

One of Azran's friends said that Azran's life might have been spared had there been better on-the-spot care. "He was alive, talking and aware, right until he entered the army headquarters in Gaza. The authorities there told his friend to get lost, and then it turned out that they had no medicine and no blood available. Instead of rushing him to the nearby Gaza Hospital, they took him to Beersheba's Soroka Hospital by helicopter, which took 35 minutes, and he lost so much blood by then that he died."

READERS' LETTERS

BERNADOTTE'S ASSASSINATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I note your articles concerning Michael Bar-Zohar's revelation that Yehoshua Cohen assassinated Count Bernadotte in 1948. With all due respect to Mr. Bar-Zohar, who wrote a fine biography of David Ben-Gurion, the information that Mr. Cohen was the triggerman appeared in my book, "Ben-Gurion: Prophet of Fire," in 1983.

Mr. Ben-Gurion indicated this to me when I interviewed him in 1967 for an earlier book, "Genesis 1948," but I did not quote him in that book for obvious reason. However, after Mr. Ben-Gurion's death, I felt justified in publishing the information.

I might add that in both of my books I state that Mr. Cohen was given the order by Yehoshua Zetler, the Stern Group commander in Jerusalem, after Mr. Zetler received instructions from Yitzhak Shamir, Nathan Yellin-Mor and Israel Sheib. The last three gentlemen all revealed to me in detail how they plotted the assassination when I interviewed them in 1967.

DAN KURZMAN
Tel Aviv.

DISAPPOINTING RESPONSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I fully share the distress experienced by Judy and Leon Faitek of San Diego, California (at Rabbi Peretz's actions), which they described in their letter of September 2. Unfortunately, their response (to withdraw all support to Israel causes) is truly disappointing.

Israel needs Diaspora support. With a little research, the Faiteks could find charitable organizations to support that will not directly aid and comfort extreme orthodoxy.

Short of making aliya and obtaining the right to vote, that is the only mature response.

EDWARD R. MOSES
Philadelphia.

SPEEDING INCIDENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I refer to the story of September 25, with the headline, "Lynn lashes out at Herzog for speeding incident."

It may be somewhat of a revelation to Mr. Lynn and others that the President does not drive the presidential car on official visits and that the President, presumably like any other public figure subject to security protection, does not interfere and gives no instructions to his drivers. As everywhere in the world - Israel is no exception - the driver acts strictly in accordance with orders from the security personnel as to details of every journey - routes, turnings, speed, etc.

There are many aspects of the instructions under which drivers of public figures, subject to security

protection, operate, which for various reasons cannot be published. This case is no exception.

The President was on his way to a ceremony at the local rural council the Eshkol region at Magen. arrived with a police escort, accompanied by police officers driving the entire ceremony and escorted by them northwards to be left Magen. At no time did any of the police escort mention anything about a so-called incident to President's party. The first intimation that the President and his party had of this alleged event, was television news transmitted on radio - several hours after the alleged incident.

AMI GLUS
Spokesman of the President
Jerusalem.

SOVIET JEWRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - What a pleasant surprise to read Louis Rapoport's Soviet Jewry page. It is full of pertinent up-to-date information about what is happening to our Jewish brethren in the Soviet Union. No other Israeli paper has run such an important service.

However, it is not enough to be informed, we have a moral responsibility to the second largest Jewish community in the Diaspora. Why doesn't your paper list the names and addresses of the thousands of refugees who have already decided to leave? If two or three profiles were given each time, people here could form a personal human bond with Jews in Russia.

I know what this means to a refugee because eight years ago, someone gave me the address of an unknown Jewish refugee, Natasha Khassina. As your article about her on September 23 showed "KGB puts the heat on," she has become one of Moscow's most active refugees. Knowing that people here in Israel care about her enables her to go on

despite the adverse daily situation. Keep up the good work but give your readers the chance to turn interest into deeds.

MERIAM HARINGM.
Jerusalem.

On occasion, we have run nannies and addresses of refugees and continue to do so in the future. - J.P.P.

PRINCESS JULIANA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - As a Dutch citizen visit Israel, I read with great pleasure your front-page report of September 16 about Princess Juliana's coming visit to Israel.

You repeatedly refer to her Queen Mother Juliana. I wish point out that prior to her abdication as Queen of the Netherlands, I told the Dutch people she did like the title "Queen Mother," I would revert to her previous title Princess, as her mother. Out Wilhelmina, had done before her.

B TOEB
Doetinchem, Holland.

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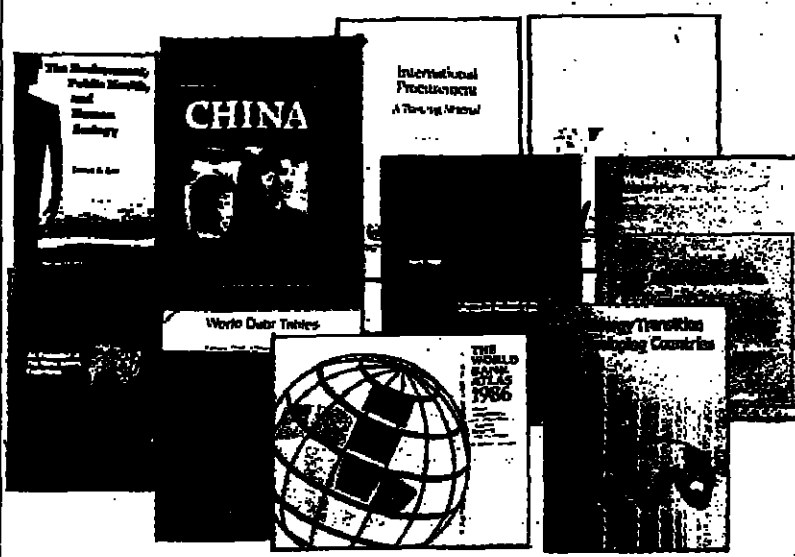
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